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ABSTRACT

This curriculum guide provides ideas for teaching about Lou Henry Hoover, wife of President Herbert Hoover. The book examines personal data, as well as the social milieu of the times of the Hoover's. Teaching suggestions accompany the chapters. There are 12 chapters in the guide: (1) "Timeline, Biographical Sketch, and Photographs of Lou Henry Hoover"; (2) "Lou Henry Hoover's Family Tree--Tracing Your Family History"; (3) "Comparing Childhoods--Interviewing Skills"; (4) "Point of View--Writing from Different Perspectives"; (5) "Lou Henry Hoover Outdoor Person--Environmental Issues"; (6) "Travels with the Hoovers-Geography and Visual Literacy"; (7) "Lou Henry Hoover First Lady--What Is the Role of the First Spouse?"; (8) "Lou Henry Hoover and Women's Changing Status and Roles"; (9) "Trending--Tracing Trends during the Lifetime of Lou Henry Hoover"; (10) "Historical Timeline of Events, 1874-1944, Lou Henry Hoover's Lifetime"; (11) "Songs of the Thirties--Identifying the Times through Song Lyrics"; and (12) "Watermarks--Writing about Positive and Negative Events in One's Life." (EH)

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Lou Henry Hoover
The Independent Girl

A Curriculum Guide

Alice K. Kurtz

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The Independent Girl

A Curriculum Guide

Alice K. Kurtz

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Alice Kurtz
August, 1993

Chapter I

Timeline, Biographical Sketch, and Photographs of Lou Henry Hoover

Timeline

1874 Lou Henry is born in Waterloo, Iowa to Charles and Florence Henry.

1884 Lou, her sister Jean, and the Henrys move to Whittier, California. Mr. Henry was Whittier's first banker.

1890 The Henry family moves to Monterey, California so that Mr. Henry could start another bank.

1893 Lou graduates from the San Jose Normal School. At a lecture by Professor John C. Branner, Lou is inspired to attend Stanford University and major in Geology.

1898 Lou receives a degree in geology from Stanford University.

1899 Lou marries Herbert Hoover in Monterey, California. They leave immediately for China. Lou travels throughout China, studies Chinese language, and helps her husband by collecting, translating, and summarizing literature available on Chinese mining. Lou began a collection of Ming porcelain.

1900 The Hoovers are trapped in the midst of the Boxer Rebellion. Lou helps out by nursing the wounded in the hospital.

1902 Herbert Hoover becomes a partner in the British company of Bewick, Moreing. Lou and Herbert Hoover travel all over the world. They visit: Japan, Australia, Burma, New Zealand, Russia, Ceylon, Malay Peninsula, Siberia and Egypt.

1903 Herbert Clark Hoover Jr. is born in London. Five weeks later, Lou, the baby, and a nurse accompany Herbert Hoover to Australia. Lou begins a translation from Latin into English of **Agricola de re Metallica,** the standard manual of mining and metallurgy written in 1556.

1907 Allan Hoover is born in London. At five weeks old, Allan accompanies his family on a trip to Burma. Lou makes a home for the family in Mandalay.

1911 The family spends several months at Stanford while Herbert lectures on the principles of mining. Lou decides she would like to build a family home here. Lou also helps put Herbert's lectures into textbook form. Lou oversees the publication of **Principles of Mining.**

1912 Lou and Herbert Hoover's translation of **Agricola de re Metallica** is published. The book is dedicated to Dr. John C. Branner, their first professor of Geology. They were awarded a gold metal by Mining and Metallurgical Society of America for this achievement.

1914 Lou becomes the chairman of the American Women's War Relief Fund. This organization was established to help Americans stranded in Europe because of the outbreak of World War I. She took over the job of caring for all the unaccompanied women and children in London. Lou also speaks on behalf of the Belgian relief. She is a successful fund raiser for this undertaking.

1917 Herbert Hoover is named Food Administrator during World War I, and they move to Washington, D.C. Lou helps organize housing, food, and recreational activities for the Food Administration Women's Club. Lou actively promotes food conservation, and presents the idea to other women.

1917 Lou Hoover makes preliminary architectural drawings for a house to sit upon the San Juan Hill overlooking Santa Clara Valley.

1919 Lou Henry Hoover is awarded the Cross of Chevalier, Order of Leopold by King Albert of Belgium in recognition of her relief work on behalf of Belgium.

1922 Lou Henry Hoover is elected president of the National Council of Girl Scouts, and she issues a call for 10,000 young women to train to become Girl Scout leaders.

1923 Lou Hoover is made vice president of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, and she organizes the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. Lou Hoover is awarded an honorary Master of Arts degree from Mills College in Oakland, California for her contributions to the Girl Scouts and women's athletics.

1924 Lou Hoover organizes a National Women's Conference on Law Enforcement. This is in response to the Teapot Dome scandals. Herbert Jr. becomes engaged to Margaret Watson.

1925 Lou Hoover is a committee member of a national campaign to raise $700,000 for a new YWCA in Washington, D.C. This is in response to the need for housing for thousands of young women who come to Washington for government jobs.

1926 Lou Hoover becomes a grandmother to Peggy Ann Hoover.

1928 Lou Hoover receives the honorary degree Doctor of Literature from Whittier College. She is especially pleased to be recognized in the town of her early school years. Presidential campaigning is in high gear, and Lou stands beside Herbert Hoover on all of his speaking tours. During the four months between election and the inauguration, Lou accompanies Herbert on a Good neighbor tour of Latin America. Lou, who speaks Spanish, is an invaluable member of the team.

1929 Lou Hoover watches Chief Justice William Howard Taft swear in Herbert Hoover as the thirty-first president of the United States. She keeps to the motto "Be Yourself," as she drives herself around Washington, introduces comfortable hospitality to the White House, and adequately meets all of the demands place upon her as First Lady.
Lou Hoover designs and oversees the construction of a weekend retreat in the Blue Ridge Mountains for her family.

1930 Lou and Herbert Hoover build the President's Community School in the Blue Ridge Mountains. They also hire a teacher at their own expense after Lou discovers that there is not continuous schooling for the children who live in that part of the mountains.

1932 Lou Hoover receives the Doctor of Letters and Humanities Degree from Wooster College. It is given in recognition of her work in social service. The degree has special meaning for Lou Hoover since her great grandfather, William Henry, was one of the founders of Wooster, Ohio.

1933 Lou Hoover continues her many roles with the Girl Scouts.

1935 Lou Hoover is elected to a second term as President of the Girl Scouts.

1937 Allan Hoover becomes engaged to Margaret Coberly.

1939 Lou and Herbert Hoover move to New York City to head up the Finnish Relief Fund. Lou Hoover still keeps up her work with the Girl Scouts, as honorary vice president of the national organization.

1941 Lou Henry Hoover receives an honorary degree from her alma mater, Stanford University, as she gives the commencement address.

1944 Lou Hoover dies from an acute heart attack at their New York apartment in the Waldorf Towers.

Biographical Sketch

March of 1874 was a cold, blustery one in Waterloo, Iowa. While Mrs. Florence Weed Henry was awaiting the birth of her first child, Charles Henry was hoping over and over again that this child would be a boy. He couldn't wait to take his son out hunting, and fishing. Why, they could go camping up the Cedar... What fun they would have. As it turned out the baby was a girl. Lou Henry is what they decided to name her.

Charles Henry was a bank manager by day, but his real avocation was outdoorsman. He liked fishing, hunting, camping and riding. He knew quite a lot about the earth and all the natural wonders of flowers, trees, and rocks. These were the adventures that awaited Lou Henry.

As Lou grew up Mr. Henry took her on fishing and camping trips. He taught her all about the outdoors. Lou and her father spent time identifying rocks and plants. Mr. Henry instilled in Lou a love of the nature and wildlife around her.

In the wintertime, Lou loved sledding and skating on the same Cedar River that she fished in during the summer. She was often seen in her yellow and blue skating outfit that her mother had made, flying across the frozen river on her skates. She spent time walking the paths behind her home, where she would gather hazelnuts. Her father even taught her how to trap rabbits in the woods.

After school, Lou and her friends would play. They often had pretend tea parties. They also played ante over, and hide-and-seek.

Other favorite activities of girls in the 1880's were pasting pictures in scrapbooks, or reading to each other.

Dress-up parties or Masquerades were popular with Lou and her friends. She and Anna Sweet had a combined masquerade-birthday party for all of their friends, since their birth dates were so close to each other.

Florence Henry, Lou's mother, loved to sew. She taught Lou and her friends how to sew little Christmas presents. The girls and Mrs. Henry would sit for hours making Christmas gew gaws as Grandma Henry called the little sewn items. Grandma Henry couldn't see much value in this sort of activity.

Best of all, Lou liked to spend time outside. She organized baseball games in the street, climbed trees in her front yard, and loved to race around with her blonde pigtails flying behind her. She and her friends in the Waterloo neighborhood organized circuses in which each of the children would play various roles. They would invite everyone who wasn't acting in the circus to come and see it.

In the 1880's, girls were expected to be prim and proper. Girls who attempted Lou Henry's feats were usually labeled,"tomboys." Lou Henry, of course, once took a

long rope, climbed up a tree during a school picnic, tied the rope to the tree, and thus provided a swing for the party. She didn't mind being called a tomboy.

Lou had a great love of horses. She learned to ride bareback on a big farm horse at her uncle's farm in Shell Rock, Iowa. Of course she also learned to ride side saddle as ladies had to do in the 1800's.

All of this outdoor adventure instilled in Lou a curiosity about all the wonders of the earth and nature.

When Lou was eight years old, her sister Jean was born. This completed the Henry family.

In 1885, about the time that Lou turned 11, the family decided to move to Whittier, California. This was a new town, founded by Quakers, in which Mr. Henry was going to help open a new bank. It would also be a good move for improving Mrs. Henry's health. The sunshine of California would do wonders for her.

The family packed up and after a brief time in Kansas, they took the train to California.

Lou Henry thrived in California. Her skills in athletics and organization gained her many friends. One day Lou wanted to organize a baseball game, but there was an obstacle. The whole playground was a rank mustard patch. Lou devised a contest: the team that cleared their side on the grounds first was to be fed refreshments by the other side. Even though Lou's team won, she took everyone home with her for snacks.

As befitting her character, she played Joan of Arc in the Bailey Street School play.

The family moved once more, but this time they stayed in California. They moved to Monterey, where Charles Henry started yet another bank. He was to become a partner in this bank. Lou grew to love Monterey. She rode horses up in the hills. She studied the local history and architecture of the town, and spent time in the outdoors that she loved.

In September of 1891, Lou enrolled at the Los Angeles Normal School. It was here that she joined the Agassiz Club. This club met after school once a week. The members collected items for the museum at the normal school. They collected unique live pets. This was not so unusual or unique for Lou since she had had a horned toad for a pet herself.

She transferred to San Jose Normal School in 1892, and received her teaching degree. She had prepared to become a teacher just as her mother had been before she married Charles Henry. Even though Lou had prepared to teach, she sought her father's

advice about what she ought to do with her life. He had a profound affect on Lou's decisions. But before any decisions could be reached about what Lou should do now that she finished normal school, an event took place which altered the course of Lou's life.

Lou attended a lecture by a famous geologist from Stanford University. What Professor J.C. Branner had to say in that lecture struck a chord deep within Lou. He spoke to the students about a subject dear to her. After the speech, Lou approached Dr. Branner, and told him of her love of the outdoors and she also inquired about the study of geology for a woman. With Dr. Branner's encouragement, and that of her parents, Lou Henry enrolled in the Department of Geology at Stanford University. She was the first woman in that major at Stanford. Among her studies was Latin, one subject that would later prove invaluable to her.

While at Stanford, Lou met a senior assistant of Dr. Branner named Herbert Hoover. Hoover was one of the pioneer students at Stanford since he would be in its first graduating class.

At a dinner hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Branner, Lou and Herbert found out that they had quite a bit in common. They had been born within 100 miles of each other in Iowa, they were both geology majors, and they both loved to fish.

As Lou and Bert spent time together on field studies, they learned more and more about each other. In Lou Henry, Herbert Hoover saw a young woman who was self-reliant and able to live the life of a geologist.

Lou completed her degree in 1898. During the time that Lou was studying at Stanford, Herbert Hoover was mining in Australia. He had been sent to the middle of Australia by the British mining company that he now worked for.

After graduating from Stanford, Lou returned to her family home in Monterey. It was here that she received a cabled proposal of marriage from "Bert" Hoover. Herbert Hoover was to come to California from Australia via London to marry Lou, and right after the wedding they were to board a ship that was sailing to China!

The whirlwind wedding was planned around the sailing of the ship on February 11, 1899, so Lou and Bert were married on February 10th. They wore identical brown traveling suits which neither knew that the other had purchased. The Quaker Herbert Hoover, and the Episcopal Lou Henry were married by Father Mestres, a Roman Catholic priest from the Monterey Mission. This unusual arrangement occurred because Professor Thoburn who was to officiate had died a few weeks before the wedding. Since Lou knew Father Mestres from her brief substitute teaching in a schoolhouse just next to the Monterey Mission, he was asked to officiate at the wedding.

After a wedding luncheon of broth, a meat course with plenty of vegetables, and a chicken salad, Lou and Bert caught the 2:00 train to San Francisco where they would

sail on the 11th of February for China.

On the ship, Lou and Bert read and studied materials about the Chinese people and their culture. Bert had been engaged as Director General of the Department of Mines of the Chinese Government. Since there had been very little progress in mining and metallurgy in China in many years, the young Emperor was trying to bring in modern methods. Herbert Hoover was to explore and investigate the conditions and the deposits in the mines and make recommendations for technical improvements.

The Hoovers settled in the city of Tientsin. Here Lou busied herself making a comfortable home for Bert. This was the beginning of a commitment that she would carry through on in many locations all over the world. She also explored the city, and was interested in Chinese culture. Lou described the foreign settlement at Tientsin as "a series of plots assigned to different nations." Since the 1860 Convention, the city was opened to foreign trade so the British, French, German, Russian, and Japanese established concession leases so that they could do business in China. The Chinese population of Tientsin grew as migrants from the countryside came to serve the foreign communities, and work on the wharves and the railways. The lifestyles of the foreign settlers in China provided comforts that most would not have been able to afford in their home country. They spent their leisure time playing cards, attending teas, and dinners. There was tennis, cricket, hockey, golf, and horse racing for entertainment.

Lou Hoover spent her time exploring Peking, Tientsin, and the countryside around her. She visited markets and palaces, and she developed a keen sense of what represented the best of Chinese artistry. She also learned the Chinese language. She secured a tutor and learned to speak and write Chinese. Herbert Hoover said that," the English speaking Chinese in town always addresses her in Chinese and me in English." (HH about LHH in Personal Correspondence File, LHH Papers).

Lou wrote letters to her family in Monterey. Mostly she asked for clothing that couldn't be made in Tientsin. Since she and Herbert were avid readers, they also asked for current books and magazines to be sent to them in China.

In early June of 1900, reports told of Boxers within a few miles of Tientsin. This uprising came about because the reforms ordered by the young Emperor did not sit well with the old ruling class in China. The Empress Dowager was prevailed upon by the angry Mandarins to remove the young Emperor from the throne. At the same time an anti-foreign sentiment sprang up in China. The Chinese believed that there was too much encroachment of foreign powers on China's territory and on Chinese life. The Chinese were also plagued by floods and crop failures at this time which they also blamed on foreigners. Thus the Ei Ho Chiang movement (The Closed Fist) arose. The name was loosely translated into Boxers. Their objective was to drive all foreigners into the sea, and kill the Chinese tainted by association with the foreigners.

During this Boxer uprising, the Hoovers were in Tientsin with about 800 people. Shortly, American, British, French, and Russian soldiers began to patrol the streets.

Civilians helped the military by patrolling the settlement at night, and Lou of course took her turn on guard duty.

Lou Hoover also volunteered to work in the hospital, and helped to build barricades. She was given the duty of, "Chief Cowboy and Dairy Maid," since she took charge of some cows and calves brought in from the countryside before the uprising. Lou supervised the distribution of milk for children and the wounded. She rode her bicycle around Tientsin. Once her front tire was struck by bullets, but Lou didn't get upset. She took everything on stride. " Lou exuded a casual everydayness in times of danger or trouble." (Dare Stark McMullin speech to establish Lou Henry Hoover memorial Forests and Wildlife Sanctuary, for Girl Scouts, 1944. In Hoover Scrapbooks Album 46.) She even wrote to her friend Evelyn Wight Allan that she had really missed something by not being in Tientsin that summer!

During the siege in the summer of 1900, 233 foreigners, mainly missionaries and their children, and 30,000 Chinese Christians were killed by the Boxers. It was no wonder that Charles Henry was relieved to receive the one word telegram which proclaimed that Lou and Herbert were "Safe." Their deaths had already been published in a New York paper.

The Hoovers left China in August of 1900 when relief troops came. They sailed to London. Most people would have tried to put the experiences of that China summer out of their minds, but Lou began instead to organize her notes and diaries in order to write up her experiences while they were still fresh. She wrote a manuscript on her China experiences during the Boxer rebellion but she never published it. She did however, publish an article entitled, " The Late Dowager Empress."

London would become the Hoover's home base for the next few years. They moved into a flat at 39 Hyde Park Gate, but Lou knew they'd be traveling again shortly. She hadn't lost her spirit of adventure.

Over the next few years the Hoovers traveled the world. As Herbert inspected mines for Bewick, Moreing and Company, Lou accompanied him. Some of the places they went included: Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China , Burma, Egypt, Russia. Nothing kept Lou Hoover from a trip with Bert. After giving birth to their first son, Herbert Jr. on August 4, 1903, Lou was ready to travel within five weeks. The baby, a nurse, and the Hoovers left for Australia with baby Herbert in a traveling basket. Home became the place that the Hoovers were sent. By the time Herbert Jr. was one year old, he had been around the world twice.

While doing some research at the British Museum in London, Lou came across a book, **Agricola de re Metallica**. This work had been published in Latin in 1556, and was a manual of mining and metallurgy. Lou had been fascinated by this book since she had originally seen a copy of it in Professor Branner's laboratory at Stanford. After securing a copy of it for themselves from an antiquarian book dealer, Lou and Herbert began to translate the book into English. It was at this time that Lou's Latin language

course came in so handy. The Hoovers worked on the translation over the next five years. It became their leisure time activity. The translation was published in 1912. Not only did this collaboràtion bring the Hoovers pleasure, but also it brought them a gold medal for achievement from the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.

During her time in London, Lou also began to collect porcelains. She studied the histories and manufacturing processes of each piece of Ming and early Ch'ing porcelain that she acquired.

Allan Hoover was born on July 17, 1907 in London. Not to be out done by his brother Herbert Jr., Allan was packed off to Burma before he was six weeks old.

In 1908, Herbert left Bewick Moreing and Co. to form his own consulting firm. It was at this time that Lou found a big house on Hornton Street which would be their London home. It was dubbed the Red House. It was set in a garden, had steam heat and large bathrooms. This house became the Hoover's headquarters when they weren't traveling around the world.

The Hoover's favorite London recreation was attending the theater. They often attended a play a week. Sometimes they'd see even more than that.

Their home in London became famous among traveling Americans because the Hoovers often entertained. They were noted for their hospitality, and especially their Sunday evening suppers. Lou demonstrated a talent for keeping conversations going and making the guests feel comfortable. She had great skill in welcoming and entertaining guests, and in providing a background of comfort in the house. The house became a magnet for Californians traveling to London.

It was the war years of 1914 -1917 that would send Lou and Bert Hoover on, " the slippery road of public life." (Herbert Hoover, The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover, Vol. 1, Years of Adventure, 1951. Pg. 148). Lou had been planning to take Herbert Jr., now 10, and Allan, 7 years old back to California so that they could attend school and she could begin work on the Hoover dream house. The Hoovers had decided to build a house to their specifications on San Juan Hill, adjacent to the Stanford campus. Lou and Bert remembered enjoyable walks to this hill during their times at Stanford.

But war broke out in Europe. Thousands of Americans poured into London, desperate to find a way back to the U.S. Their paper money, letters of credit, and even their reservations on steamships were not being honored because of the war. It was at this time that Lou and Herbert's organizational and humanitarian qualities began to shine.

While Herbert Hoover was helping with finances and transportation for stranded Americans, Lou Hoover began to work for the relief of American women and children stranded in London. She mobilized the Society of American Women in London to provide help. This help was in the form of clothing, lodging, food, and even tours

around London in order to take their minds off the problems and delays facing the women. She offered plenty of information and guidance too. Early fall was hectic for the Hoovers.

Lou Hoover took the boys home to California on October 3rd. She wanted to get them into school in Palo Alto. Luckily, their ship did not have any problems with the German submarine torpedo attacks that were plaguing ships in the Atlantic Ocean.

By October 22nd, Herbert Hoover was appointed official Chairman of the Commission for Belgian Relief. Lou became his partner in this venture. She talked to American women about the plight of the Belgians who had no homes, no food, nothing at all, since they had been invaded by Germany. Lou organized a California branch of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and she raised financing and backing for one of the first food ships to be sent to Belgium from California.

Lou was Herbert's trusted partner at this crucial time. She commuted back and forth between her husband in London and her boys in California during the war years (1915-16). She was also president of the Society of American Women in London which undertook various relief projects. She arranged for the sale of Belgian lace in order to help that industry survive during the war years.

When America entered World War I, Herbert Hoover was asked by President Woodrow Wilson to become America's Food Administrator. The Hoovers settled in Washington, D.C. Lou worked to enlist women in America into the food conservation program. Wheatless and meatless days were arranged, and "Food Will Win the War," became the national slogan.

It was at this time that Lou Hoover took an active interest in the Girl Scout movement. She was asked to be a troop leader for a Washington, D.C. scout troop. Lou's love of young people and her interest in the scouting movement led her to take over Troop VIII. One project that Lou had the scouts do was to cultivate a war garden. The girls were actively directed by Lou to plant plots of vegetables.

Lou devoted many hours and much energy to the Girl Scouts. She was a strong advocate for girls being able to experience a love of the outdoors. She accompanied the girls on hikes, visited camps, and took part in many Girl Scout ceremonies. She was not only a troop leader, but also she became a member of the Girl Scout Council in Washington. The Girl Scout leadership roles interested Mrs. Hoover because they offered her an opportunity to lead young American girls into the great outdoors.

After the Armistice was signed and World War I was over, Lou turned her attention to the building project that had been put on hold at the beginning of the war, their dream house in California. She made preliminary architectural drawings for the house. She liked fireplaces, and each main room had one. Of course there was a fireplace outside for toasting marshmallows and wieners!

During the Presidency of Warren G. Harding, Herbert Hoover was appointed Secretary of Commerce. It was back to Washington, D.C. for the Hoovers. As the wife of a cabinet officer, Lou spent a substantial amount of time entertaining. She was a warm, gracious hostess. These duties did not interfere with her work for the Girl Scouts. She served every branch of Girl Scouting from troop leader, to president of the national organization, to national board member. She was a successful fund raiser, and during her tenure she dramatically increased participation in Girl Scouting. Lou Hoover particularly liked the service aspects of Girl Scouting as well as the cooperative ventures and the outdoor activities that were available to girls through scouting. She believed that scouting made the girls better homemakers, citizens, and friends, and that it encouraged keener minds and stronger characters.

"To me the outing part of scouting has always been the most important. The happiest part of my own very happy childhood and girlhood was without doubt the hours and days, the sometimes entire months, which I spent in pseudo-pioneering or scouting in our wonderful western mountains with my father in our vacation times. So I cannot but want every girl to have the same widening, simplifying, joy-getting influences in her own life." (LHH Speech, Girl Scouts in Articles, Addresses, and Statements, LHH Subject File).

Lou Hoover also was a strong advocate of physical fitness for girls and women, and she had a great interest in their health and welfare. So it was natural for her to become involved in the women's division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation.

In the 1920's men's and women's amateur sports were expanding rapidly due to the press and radio coverage of sporting events. A trend was established toward spectator sports and professional athletes. One controversy which arose concerned participation and competition in women's sports. Many physical educators, physicians, and sports enthusiasts favored participation of women by the model of," A sport for every girl, and every girl in a sport." A division arose between those who advocated mass participation in sports and those who preferred elite varsity sports. There was also opposition to the participation of girls and women in International Olympic Games. The concerns led to the establishment of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. The federation became the forum for discussions about sports on a national level.

Lou Hoover was named a vice president of the NAAF with a challenge to organize a women's division. She was aware of the issues facing women in athletics. There were philosophic differences over competition vs. participation, issues of facilities and space for women, and a lack of qualified women's coaches. Lou used her organizational skill to arrange a conference in Washington, D.C. in April of 1923. The conference developed a model of athletics for girls and women based on, "egalitarian principles, and healthful sports activity." (Joan Hult, LHH, Champion for Girls and Women's Recreational Sports, March 11, 1989).

Lou Hoover contributed generously of her time and finances to the NAAF. She also aided the Federation in its fundraising efforts. However, they were unable to secure long term funding from major foundations. Mrs. Hoover attributed this problem

to the lackluster men's division which collapsed in 1924 when Elwood Brown, its leader, died.

The Women's Division managed some growth and it established a policy for girls and women that stated a belief in the: "promotion of competition that stresses enjoyment of sport and the development of good sportsmanship and character rather than those types that emphasize the making and breaking of records, and the winning of championships for the enjoyment of spectators and for the athletic reputation or commercial advantages of institutions and organizations." (NAAF Policy Statement in LHH Subject Files, NAAF). This policy remained unchanged until 1940 when the women's division merged with the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Lou Hoover entered the White House as First Lady on March 4, 1929. Once again Lou Hoover was faced with the task of making a comfortable home for her family. She decided to restore the Lincoln Study to an office from its present status as a bedroom. She refurbished and restored the study with as much original furniture as she could locate. Many of the White House restoration projects were done at her own expense. She did her utmost to make the White House more comfortable. Not only did she buy more comfortable furniture, but she also made her guests feel at home too. Lou Hoover had a knack for mixing all sorts of people and making each feel important. She eliminated barriers between special and ordinary guests. A Girl Scout would receive as much attention from Mrs. Hoover as would an ambassador.

A typical day for Mrs. Hoover at the White House might include breakfast with the family, followed by work on answering the mail or writing a speech. Lunch would usually provide an opportunity to entertain guests, and there would be an afternoon tea to which guests would also be invited. Some afternoons Mrs. Hoover might be scheduled to visit a hospital or attend some official ceremonies at sites throughout Washington, D.C. Dinner was also an occasion to entertain, and Mrs. Hoover carefully planned functions from the selection of the foods to be served to the correct protocol for seating. Her days were as fully scheduled as the President's.

Occasionally Mrs. Hoover sought relief from social functions by a horseback ride through Rock Creek Park, some work in the gardens around the White House, or a walk with one of the dogs. She continued to drive her own car around Washington, and occasionally she would take a picnic lunch.

Lou Hoover was constantly in the public eye, but she tried to maintain her own informal ways. She did not give too many speeches, and she did not grant interviews. Lou Hoover was hurt by the press when she was condemned by some papers for having invited Mrs. Oscar DePriest for tea. Mrs. DePriest was the wife of a black congressman from Chicago. The incident caused a great commotion in Washington and the nation. She was praised by some and condemned by others for the invitation extended to Mrs. De Priest. The incident made Mrs. Hoover more wary of the press.

Throughout her life, Lou Hoover always enjoyed getting away, and doing something outdoors. The White House years proved to be no exception. Lou Hoover located and oversaw the building of a retreat in the Blue Ridge Mountains for President Hoover. Camp Rapidan became a place for informal entertaining and relaxing. The camp consisted of a series of cabins and walking paths by the headwaters of the Rapidan River.

Once when Lou was recovering from a back injury by relaxing at Camp Rapidan, she discovered that there was no school in the mountains for the children who lived there. She and Herbert decided to build The President's Community School and to hire a teacher for the school. This was done at the Hoover's own expense. They also built a small apartment for the teacher's use. Upon leaving office, the Hoovers donated Camp Rapidan to the government.

The Hoovers left Washington, D.C. in 1933. Lou was looking forward to time in California. She appreciated the informality of living in Palo Alto where she would have time for books, family, and fishing trips. Lou Hoover still kept up her work with the Girl Scouts, and she opened her home to Stanford University functions such as the Stanford Mother's Club Chrysanthemum Tea.

Mrs. Hoover lent her managerial skills to the Friends of Music at Stanford. The aims of the organization were to encourage and support concerts, lectures, and musical instruction. It was hoped that the Friends of Music would provide funds toward a music library and eventually scholarships for the students.

Lou Hoover transplanted her home one more time. The Hoovers moved to the Towers at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City, so that Herbert Hoover could work on relief efforts once again. This time it was the Finnish Relief Fund which was necessary because of the outbreak of World War II. As usual, Lou Hoover assisted with the relief work. She was also elected chairman of the Western Women's Committee which assisted the Salvation Army in its campaign to gather clothing for the millions of war refugees in Europe.

After attending a concert with friends on January 7, 1944, Lou Hoover retired to her bedroom for a brief nap. About 7:00, she was struck by an acute heart attack from which she didn't recover. Lou Hoover was 69 years old when she died.

Lou Henry Hoover was an independent spirit who received from her family a love of nature and adventure, a sense of self reliance, and the ability to value courage. She received from her education a scientific, analytical mind, and good mental discipline. She received from her husband, Herbert, a partnership characterized by respect and mutual understanding. She received from her children and grandchildren love and admiration. Lou Henry Hoover gave to the world a caring, selfless woman. She gave to thousands of Girl Scouts, guidance and sustained work for many years. She gave to the United States exemplary public service.

Lou poses on a burro during an 1891 camping trip on Mount Gleason in California.

Lou working in one of the Girl Scout's "victory gardens" during World War I.

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Herbert and Lou Henry Hoover on the lawn of their home at Stanford University in the summer of 1928.

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Chapter II

Lou Henry Hoover's Family Tree - Tracing Your Family History

Lou Henry Hoover's Family History

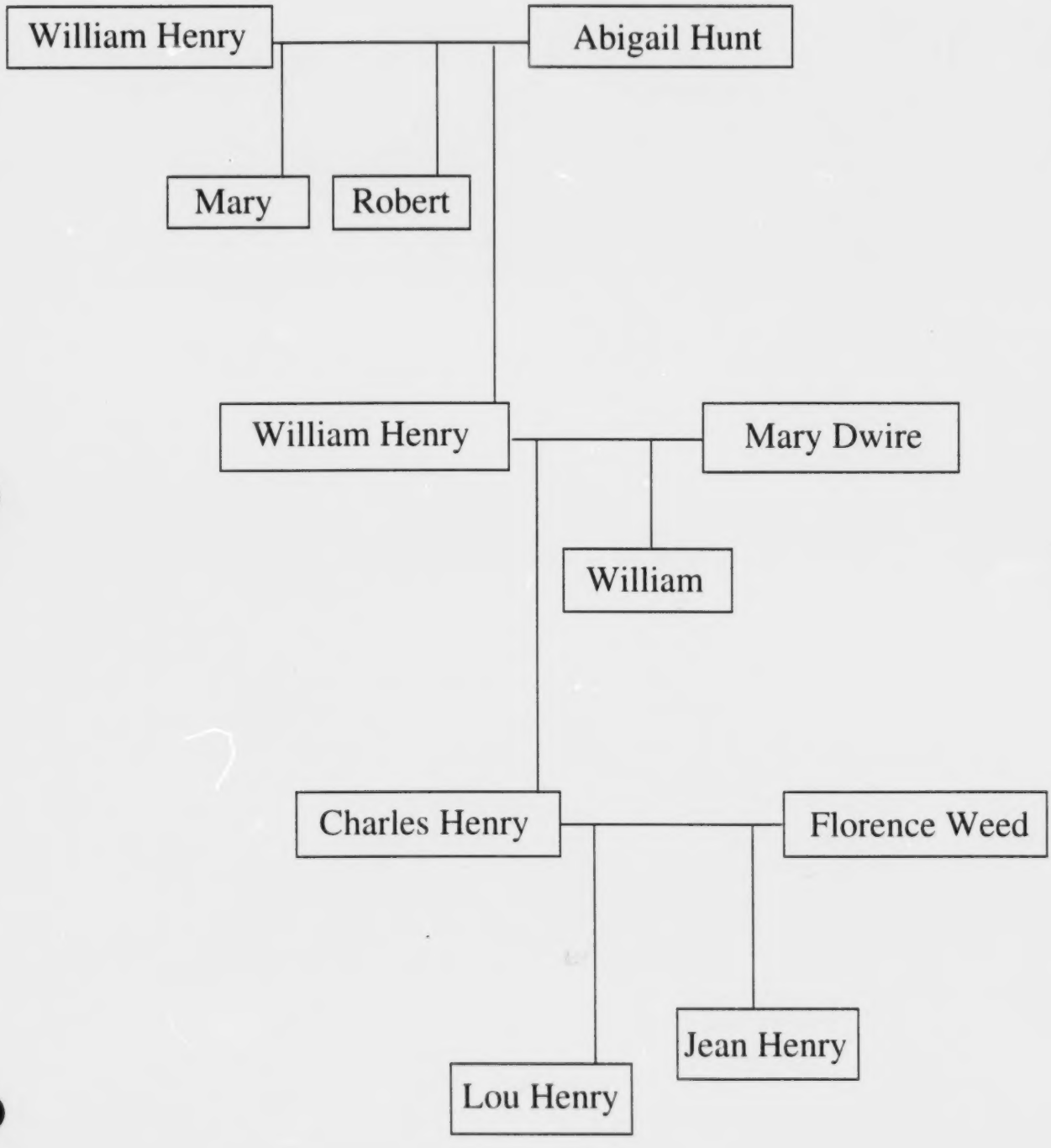
Lou Henry Hoover was fortunate in that she was able to have a portrait of her entire family since the time that her forefathers immigrated to the United States from Ireland.

The first of the Henry family to immigrate in 1783, was William Henry. He settled in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. He married Abigail Hunt, a Quaker, and they had four children.

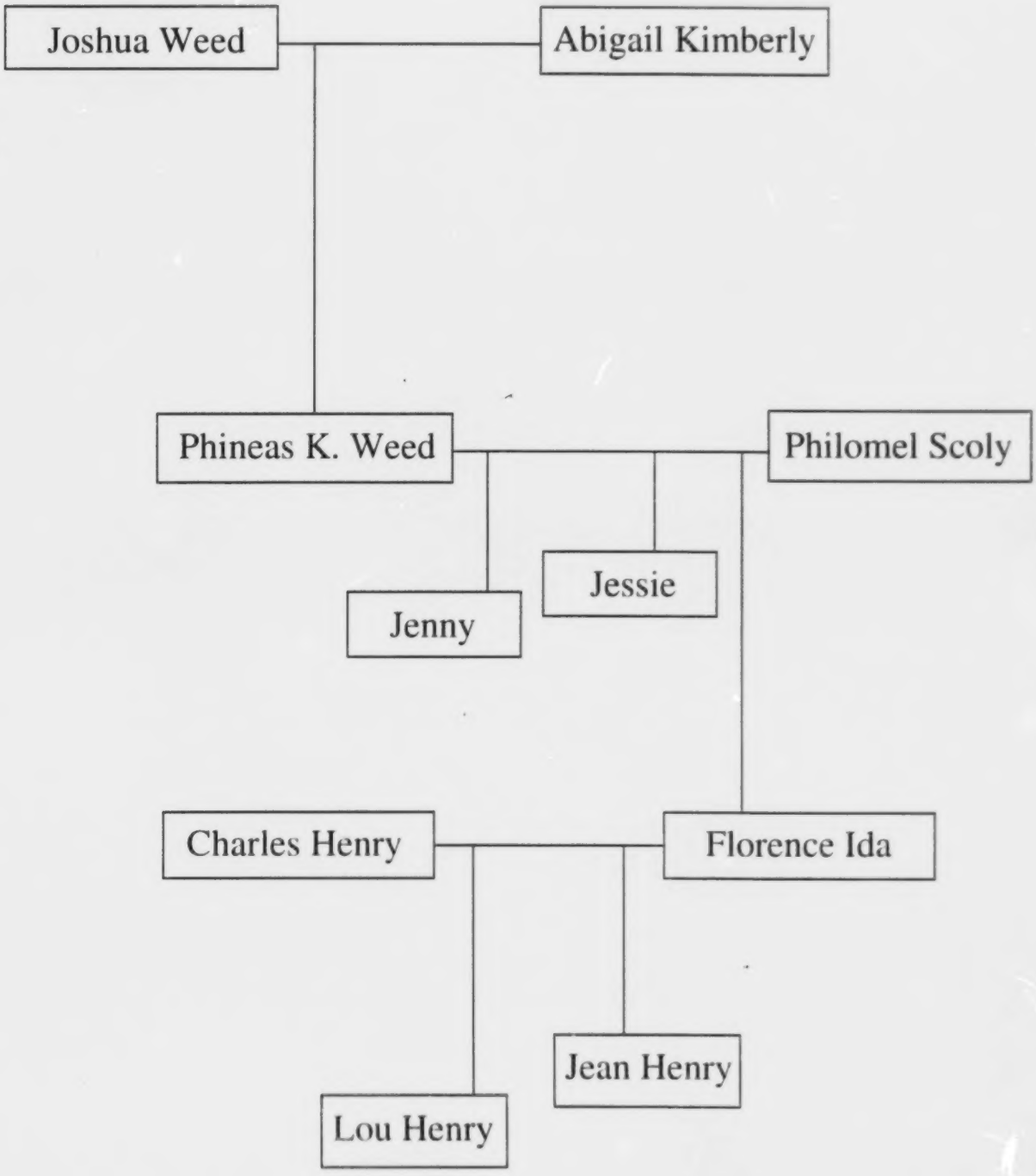
William Henry moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio when the land was opened up to settlement, and he and two partners surveyed and founded the town of Wooster, Ohio. William Henry Junior, who was Lou Henry Hoover's grandfather, married Mary Dwire, a teacher. They had three boys, one of which was Lou's father Charles Henry. Charles married Florence Weed, Lou's mother. It was known that the Henry family was very fond of horses.

Lou's great grandfather on the maternal side was Joshua Weed from Wayne, Ohio. He married Abigail Kimberly. Their son, Phineas K. Weed married Philomel Scobey, and they lived in Shell Rock, Iowa. There were three daughters, Jenny, Jessie and Florence Ida. Florence became Mrs. Charles Henry, Lou's mother.

Lou Henry Hoover's Paternal Family Tree



Lou Henry Hoover's Maternal Family Tree



Tracing a Family's History

The United States became host to many different nationalities and cultures. The individuals and families that arrived brought their own stories to tell. Some families may have a family member who can give them a first-hand account of the family's first arrival to America. Many others will not be able to research the family back to the generation when the family members first arrived in the U.S.

Students can get a feel for the earlier history of their family in America by finding out about their parents and grandparents, or by researching the life of a prominent founder of a city or state. While many children will derive more pleasure out of researching their own family, their family might include situations that might preclude a successful or satisfying search. Emphasis can be placed on the emergence of a family in the community's history as an alternative, with the option of researching the student's own family.

Objective: The students will research a family history for the development of a family tree. The students will choose one character from the tree to write about.

Where Our Families Came From

Input: In 1780 more than three of every four Americans were descendants of English and Irish settlers. Others came from Germany, the Netherlands, France and Switzerland. The 1790 census listed 3,172,000 "whites" and 700,000 "negroes" as residing in the United States. Fifty-nine thousand blacks were listed as "free negroes". For years the native American population was shoved further west and virtually ignored in the count of citizens. It was not until the 1870 census, the first one after the Civil War, that an effort was made to list all Black Americans.

Less than a million immigrants entered the country between 1790 and 1840. Between 1841 and 1860, 4,311,465 people came to America. Almost all of these came from Ireland, Germany, Great Britain, France, and many slaves came from Africa. Agents from steamship lines lured thousands of new immigrants to America with stories of the land of opportunity. A new wave of immigration began in 1880 when three of every four immigrants came from northern or western Europe.

Immigration controls began in 1882. At first they were intended to keep out the Chinese and Japanese, but quotas for every country were made law in 1921. These quotas were based on the national origin of the white population already living in the United States. Slowly immigration laws changed as refugees from World War II sought new homes and people recognized the unfairness of the quota system based on national origin.

The U. S. has seen recent waves of immigration, especially from Southeast Asia during and after the Vietnam War, and a more recent wave of immigration from South

America and Central America.

SUGGESTED READING:

Anderson, Margaret. The Journey of the Shadow Bairns. Knopf, 1980.

Conover, Ted. Coyotes: A Journey through the Secret World of America's Illegal Aliens. Vintage, 1987.

Freedman, Russell. Immigrant Kids. Dutton, 1980.

Geras, Adele. Voyage. Atheneum, 1983.

Gilson, Jamie. Hello, My Name is Scrambled Eggs. Lothrop, 1985.

Lawson, Robert. They Were Strong and Good. Viking, 1940.

Lester, Julius. This Strange New Feeling. Dial, 1982.

Roucek, Joseph. The Czechs and Slovaks in America. Lerner, 1967.

Siegel, Beatrice. Sam Ellis's Island. Four winds, 1985.

Uchida, Yoshiko. The Happiest Ending. McElderry, 1985.

Yep, Laurence. Dragonwings. Harper, 1977.

ACTIVITIES

Have the students gather as much information as possible from parents or grandparents. If the research concerns a person from the community, students should be referred to historical sources in the community. One resource that is helpful is Lila Perl's The Great Ancestor Hunt: The Fun of Finding Out Who You Are. Clarion, 1989.

* Arrange for a local historian to visit your class.

* Arrange a field trip to the local historical society, library.

After the students have gathered as much information as they can, identify one person on the chart about which to write a story. If possible the story can include facts known about the person, or the person can be used as a starting point for a historical piece using fact from the time period.

Other Ideas

1. Create a profile of the year one of your ancestors came to America. Who was president? How many states were there? What were some of the major events that happened that year?

2. Describe a special tradition shared by members of your family. Some families have special foods that they prepare and serve for special events.

3. If you have an heirloom, special item, or piece of furniture that has been in your family for a generation or so, tell the history of the object.

4. Use **Decisions, Decisions: Immigration,** A Tom Snyder Software, with your class. The students will need background about Immigration Laws and Practices, but these materials are available with the manual for the software. This software offers the students a chance to make decisions about allowing immigrants into the U.S. The students role play the president of the United States about to be up for re-election. This is a very worthwhile culmination to an Immigration unit.

Chapter III

Comparing Childhoods - Interviewing Skills

Comparing Childhoods

Objective: The student will interview someone who grew up during the Depression. The student will use information gathered in the interview to write a comparison of childhoods for Lou Henry Hoover, the interviewee, and the student's own life.

This activity involves students conducting interviews. Depending on the experiences that you want your class to have, you might have each student conduct an interview, assign teams of students to interview, or you might arrange for someone who grew up during the Depression to come to your class, and the whole class can participate in the one interview. Possible sources for interviews include: Relatives, Neighbors, Nursing Home, Senior Center, Parents' or Grandparents' friends.

It is important to teach interviewing skills. The students should take notes as well as tape record the interview. The students can write their own questions, or they could consider the ones listed below.

Suggested Interview Questions:

Where did you grow up? Was it more rural or urban?

Describe your neighborhood.

How many brothers and sisters do you have?

Did you have a lot of friends in your neighborhood?

How did you live: well off, average, below average?

How did you spend you free time as a child?

Did you work or do odd jobs?

What chores were you responsible for at home?

Do you remember your childhood as a happy time?

What do you think the main differences are between growing up when you were a child and growing up today?

What kinds of toys did you have?

Did you make them or buy them?

How did you make them?

Were your toys important to you?

Did you use your imagination to play with them?

What was your favorite toy? Describe it.

What types of games did you play?

Name the games you played as a child.

What things did you need to play the games?

Was the game based on rules, objects, or your imagination?

How many kids played?

What were the rules?

How long did a game take?

What did you enjoy about the game?

Alternate Activity

An alternative activity is to use guided imagery paragraphs of a day in the life for a child during the Depression, and one of Lou Henry Hoover's young life. Have the students compare a day in their life to the images they perceive from listening to these brief excerpts.

Depression Youngster

Close your eyes and imagine that you are 12 years old. Your family has a small wooden farmhouse with a screened front porch on the outskirts of a large town in Indiana. Other houses are close by, but there are open spaces around them. They are wide, flat, green fields of grass extending for miles, interrupted by only a few trees and farmhouses. the sky above is clear, and the air smells clean.

You are in the backyard helping your mother take clothes off the line when you see some of your friends playing in a field. Your mom says it's okay for you to join them, so you run over to play Kick the Can. Two girls are standing next to a base with a tin can on it. " Hey, you're it," one of your friends yells from behind a tree. The other kids are all hiding and you have to find them all to make someone else "it." As you start to look, a boy runs up from behind you, kicking the can off the base. The two girls run away to hide since they are free. You play until the sun goes down.

Dusk has fallen. The fireflies are blinking on and off like tiny lightbulbs, in the darkness. A few of the kids walk down the road to go home. One of them turns around and yells back to the group,"Hey, you wanna take that cart we made down to the railroad station tomorrow? We can get the coal that drops off the cars and try to sell it."

"No, I'm gonna ride my bike over to the golf course on the other side of town and see if I can caddy, one member of the group replies.

You remember that you promised your sister you'd pick blueberries by the stream tomorrow. But one boy said he'll go.

You head for home with a couple of your friends. After a dinner of turnips and bread, your parents turn the radio on and listen to a mystery show called, " The Shadow." You skip it tonight so you can meet at your friend's house to make a toy lantern. You take a shoe box and a candle with you. You cut windows in the box and line it with newspaper, tie a string to one side, put your candle in the box, and go outside. You light the candles and start walking up the road to nowhere, talking about fishing and picking blueberries, pulling your shoebox lanterns on strings. It's been a fun day, but tomorrow you'll have to work.

Lou Henry's Life in Waterloo, Iowa (Late 1870's)

Close your eyes and imagine a ten year old girl pacing impatiently on the front porch steps, waiting to catch a glimpse of her father walking home from his job at the bank. She had spent the morning planning a circus, and playing ante- over, with her friends, and now she was anxiously waiting for her father to come home so that they might go fishing.

Lou Henry was not very interested in the dolls that she had in her room, but she really preferred any type of outdoor play. In the winter, Lou would love to make angles in the snow by lying on her back in the schoolyard. She could make the very best angel because she was tall. She'd also go skating on the Cedar River, dressed in a yellow and blue skating skirt that her mother had made her out of a blanket. It is on this very same Cedar River that today she will go fishing with her father.

Charles Henry had raised his daughter Lou in the out-of-doors life that he loved. Lou would walk the paths in the woods to gather hazelnuts, and trap rabbits. Her father taught her the fine points of fishing, and camping too.

Lou and her father head for the Cedar River. They take the flat-bottomed rowboat out on the river. As Mr. Henry rows the boat, Lou ties penny-apiece fish hooks at intervals along butcher string. Charles Henry cuts willow poles for the lines. Lou and her father bait the lines with angleworms and wait for a bite.

Lou talks to her father about the possibility of visiting her grandfather Scobey's farm in Shell Rock, Iowa. It is here that Lou first learned to ride the big farm horse bareback. Now that she was taller, she could ride astride a Western saddle on some of her jaunts into the hills, and she could practice her skill in the side saddle which was mandatory for girls.

Suddenly Lou gets a bite on her line! With the expertise that her father taught her, Lou pulls in a terrific catch. Mr. Henry hands Lou the jackknife so that she could clean the fish before they headed home for a delicious fish dinner.

Post-reading Activities

Ask students to share what they pictured as you read the narratives. Web the words that capture what growing up on that farm on the outskirts of Indiana might be like. Web the words and images that capture the childhood of Lou Henry Hoover.

Bring in some toys or pictures of things from the Depression era, and some from the 1870's. Have the students write a description of one of the toys from each period. Have them compare the toys to one of their favorites now.

After gathering the interview notes and the toy writing exercises, students should compose a writing comparing Lou Henry Hoover's childhood with childhood during the Depression and with growing up now.

Chapter IV

Point of View - Writing From Different Perspectives

Point of View

Objective: Students will analyze ideas from varying points of views.

Our point of view is the way we see or view something. It is based on our perceptions. There are many different ways of seeing things.

Show students figures 1, 2, 3, 4 (optical illusions)

What do you see? Explain? Can you see another figure? Does the figure look the same to each of you?

What we see is based on our particular point of view or perspective. Two people looking at the same object or picture may see very different things. To see another persons point of view we have to shift our perspective.

Example: What particular people might have different feelings about a baseball game? Brainstorm possibilities: fifth grade little leaguer, Member of the Twins, a homeowner who lives next door to a baseball diamond, the ball, the plate.

Choose three of the suggested points of view. As a class, web the feelings/opinions about baseball for each of the chosen individuals.

When expanded as much as possible, individual students should choose one of the webs and write a paragraph showing a baseball game from the chosen perspective.

Examine **Independent Girl**, written by Lou Henry Hoover. Examine the building of Camp Rapidan from a variety of perspectives.

Lou Hoover wrote The **Independent Girl** when she was in school. Read the essay to the class. Discuss Lou Henry Hoover's point of view expressed in this essay.

During the time that the Hoovers were in the White House, Mrs. Hoover decided that they needed a place to relax away from the hot Washington summers. Mrs. Hoover found some land in the mountains of Virginia, and here she constructed Camp Rapidan. This was a restful place for the Hoovers and their guests to enjoy the beauty of the surrounding country. They could ride horses, fish, take, long hikes in the woods, and generally relax.

Examine the building of Camp Rapidan from different points of view: the Hoovers, the animals in the habitat, the voting public, the people who live in the mountains, etc. Use the webbing and writing procedure as explained above.

Questions for Optical Illusions

Figure 1:

A: Are the horizontal lines straight?
Yes, even though they appear to bow.

B: Which of the figures is longer? Or are they the same?
They are the same length.

Figure 2:

A: Are the horizontal lines straight?
Yes, even though they appear to bow inward.

B: Does the square have straight sides, or are they bowed inward?
The square is straight even though we perceive the sides as bowing.

Figure 3:

A: Is the cube facing left or right?
Either way. Our perceptions keep changing.

B: Which way through the coils?
Either way. Our perceptions change.

Figure 4:

A. Do you see a flight of stairs or an overhanging cornice?
Possibly, either.

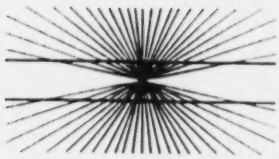
B: Do you perceive movement in the drawing?
Most people do because of the involuntary movement of the eye.

Discussion

1. How do you explain why you might be fooled by some of the figures?

2. Explain, "Context or background affects the way we perceive things."

Figure 1



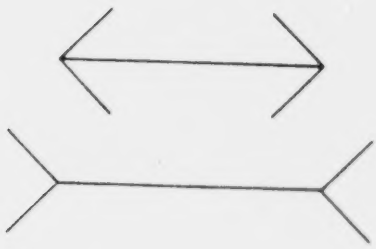
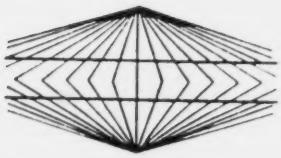


Figure 2



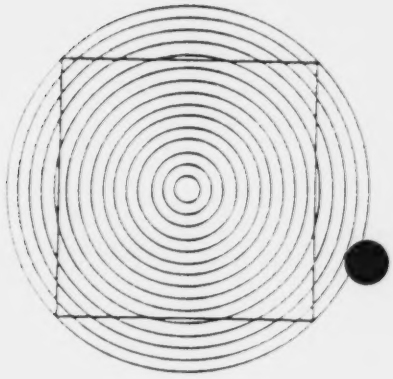
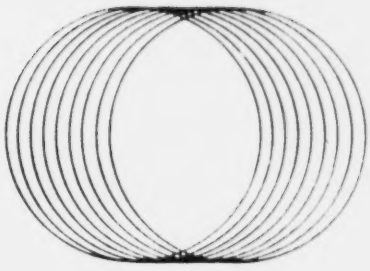


Figure 3



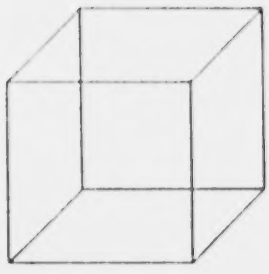
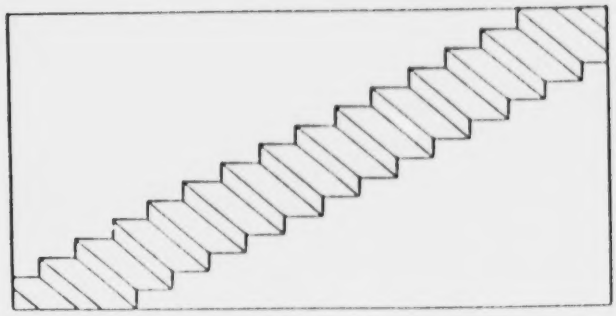
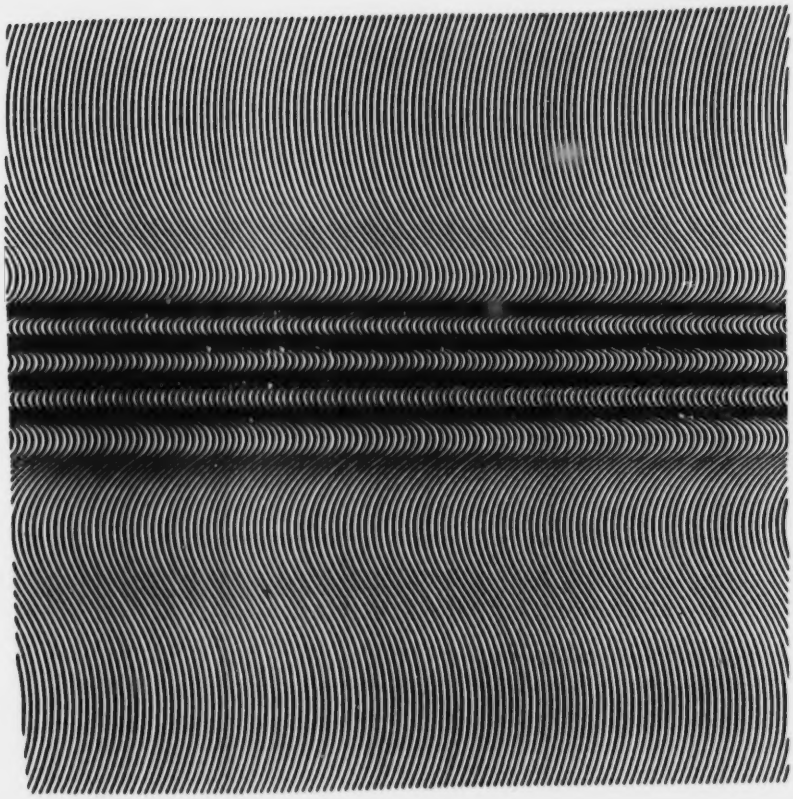


Figure 4





The Independent Girl

The independent girl is truly of quite modern origin, and usually is a most bewitching little piece of humanity.

Although this word may be taken in many different meanings, the one generally accepted in our day refers to the ambitious little personage who never asks for, and seldom receives advice of any kind; she will not receive aid from anyone, especially if she faintly imagines the offer to be prompted by a little feeling of sympathy for herself.

She perfers [prefers] fighting her own battles in this life, and sallies forth to each encounter with a martial spirit which is quite startling.

If there are a number of pair of admiring or doubting eyes watching her course she delights to find many obstacles in her path, which she overcomes with the skill of a learned engineer, or flanks with tact worthy a great army strategist.

The independent girl is a person before whose wrath only the most rash dare stand, and, they, it must be confessed, with much fear and trembling.

But sooner or later she is sure to meet a spirit equally as independent as her own, and then - there is a clash of arms ending in mortal combat, or they unite their forces and with combined strength go forth to meet the world.

Lou Henry

January 31, 1890

The Independent Girl.

Jan 31st 1891

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Lou Henry

Chapter V

Lou Henry Hoover Outdoor Person - Environmental Issues

Outdoor Person - Lou Henry Hoover

Objective: The Student will be able to distinguish between actions that are harmful and beneficial to the environment.

From the time that Lou Hoover was a young girl, she had an abiding love of the out-of-doors. Her father taught her many things about nature. He taught her to camp, to hunt, and to fish. Lou loved to ride horses, and she had a life long interest in wild flowers. She spent many hours hiking and studying the land. From her family, Lou learned to love nature and adventures in the outdoors.

She was the first women to study geology at Stanford University. Lou used her knowledge to translate a famous book on metallurgy, **De Re Metallica**. In order to do this she had to use her knowledge of chemistry, mineralogy, mining technology, and geology. As she traveled the world, she sent geological samples to Stanford University.

Lou Hoover was a scientist, an athlete, and an ardent conservationist. She would likely have developed a personal code of Environmental Ethics.

As you become more informed about the environment, you will develop environmental ethics. Having accurate information about wildlife and human impacts on the environment will tend to help you reach more responsible decisions concerning wildlife and the environment.

Activity

1. Involve the students in a discussion about the impact each of us has each day on aspects of the environment (from using electricity, to wearing clothes derived from natural resources, to transport, to products used each day, to recreation and entertainment). We are consumers and our impact is formidable.

2. Have the students identify something that they have done to help wildlife and the environment that they didn't have to do. Ask why they chose to perform that task voluntarily. Talk about the "ethical standards" that guided their decision. Explain that complex issues like the environment have a wide range of valid ethical positions.

3. Have the students brainstorm a list of the daily impacts they have on the environment. (This can include use of water, electricity, fossil fuels, etc).

4. Discuss how all living things impact the environment. Discuss how ethics can influence human impact on the environment and wildlife. Ask the students how they think a personal code of environmental ethics might guide them as they make decisions about the daily impacts that they listed.

5. Have the students work in small groups to write a "Personal Code of Environmental Ethics." The code should take into account daily actions that are harmful to the environment, and those that are beneficial.

6. Have the students share their codes. Encourage them to use their codes and keep track of how easy or difficult it is for them to live by their codes.

7. After an agreed upon period of time, have progress reports on the codes, and revise them as the students see fit.

Extensions:

* Develop a class list of ethical guidelines for the classroom.
* Have each individual student develop his/her own ethical list rather than as a group.
* Locate and study ethical codes from various environmental organizations.
* Identify someone who has done something that has benefitted the environment or wildlife. It could be someone like Rachel Carson or Teddy Roosevelt. Find out what personal beliefs that person had about the environment.

Chapter VI

Travels with the Hoovers - Geography and Visual Literacy

HISTORICAL AND OBSERVATION NOTES FOR HOOVER TRAVELS.

China

The Hoovers traveled to China in 1899. They lived in a town called Tientsin. They lived with other American, British, French, and European families. At this time in China, the countries wishing to engage in trade had set up trading towns for the foreigners. These were called treaty ports. Tientsin was one such treaty port. Tientsin was a walled city with a population of over one million people. It was 80 miles southeast of Peking, and 30 miles inland from the ocean. The Chinese population of Tientsin grew as migrants from the countryside came to serve the foreign communities. Lou Hoover described the settlements as a ,"series of plots assigned to different nations." (LHH Correspondence file)

The lifestyles in the foreign concessions were ones that the residents could not have afforded in their own countries. They lived a separate existence from the Chinese, and they entertained themselves with cards, teas, dinners, and receptions. Tennis, cricket, baseball, golf and horse racing were all available for the foreign communities.

"The old walled city of Tientsin is at the northern terminus of the Grand Canal, and stretches along the river in compact mass for six miles. It is built of gray bricks, had dingy-tiled roofs, and without space, splendor, greenery, or cleanliness anywhere about it, it is but a huge warren on whose narrow stone runs unceasing processions of people who stream and scream and scold their way from dawn to dark. A few streets have been widened or made passable for jinrikishas. Tientsin's sights and shops are few and small compared with Peking's, and its specialties are not many.

Caravans come to Tientsin bringing wool, hides, grease and furs from Mongolia, the soft-footed, shaggy camels of Central Asia treading and swaying in single file beside the telegraph and railway track. The great tea caravans start from the river bank, each camel loaded with baskets of brick-tea to haul the tea to the heart of the vast continent.

The great shag of the camel's wool is shed and clipped in the scorching summers, and many weavers supply the so-called Tientsin rugs for all of China and the Far East. Foreign trade has changed the old Chinese geometric and conventional design into the cabbage-rose and picture patterns.

The Tientsin date, the fruit of the jujube-tree preserved in honey, is another specialty, but of Mongol origin.

The Tientsin figurines are pleasing. One can buy cleverly done, expressive, humorous figures of history and legend for a few cents a piece.

There are many grimy temples and a Mohammedan mosque in the city; streets of silk and fur and sweetmeat shops, and a few curio shops." (From: E.R. Scidmore, In China: The Long-Lived Empire. Excerpted in **Current Literature**, March, 1900)

"In all the Chinese towns and cities that I have seen, the streets are usually 8 - 12 feet wide so they

are easily crowded. The worst part of it is the streets are usually very dirty and smell sickening. The Chinese people however seem to stand it all right for there are thousands crowding the passageways at all times apparently." (Lou Henry Hoover from: Caption of picture, "A crowded street in Tientsin" scrapbook Album 43).

Peking

" The great south gate in the continuous wall surrounding the Imperial or Yellow City, is the main gate of the palace, a state entrance used only by the Emperor on ceremonial occasions. One passes from the Tartar to the Imperial City by gates in the east, west, and north walls, each a towering red Mongol keep, whose curving gables break the nine mile circuit of the Imperial City's yellow-tiled walls. Each gateway is a busy center of city life, where beggars wail, grandees strut, and mandarins, generals, and bannermen, on foot and horse, in carts and chairs and litters, are continually passing to and fro.

In that intimate Imperial City there are streets of palaces, public offices and buildings, temples and residences with imposing gateways and roofs of colored tiles. There are even shops here in this imperial ward, although the Manchu is distinctly forbidden to engage in trade, and is gathered for defense closely around the yellow clay and yellow tiled walls of the Sacred Purple Forbidden City of the Son of Heaven, the citadel in its midst.

No sovereign lives in such seclusion and mystery as the Emperor of China, and the least is known in the general foreign circle at Peking of what goes on within the palace, of what affects the lives of eight thousand people who live and move within the four mile circuit of those yellow, dragon tiled walls." (From E.R. Scidmore, Ibid.)

" Peking is not infested by tourists especially at that season when encouraged by a temperature of 105 degrees F., she is engaged in producing the most wonderful collection of noxious aromas that the globe permits. To go into the streets is to go into the metropolitan sewers, the dumping ground of countless ages through which lumbering, springless carts pass in an endless cloud of dust and microbes. At every step one pushes aside some supplicating beggar. It drives one to a soda bottle and disinfectant.

Three hundred foreign families each lives in the center of a garden with a high brick wall around it. Streets are like the bottoms of high banked canals, through which lines of coolies usually carry great boxes and bales. There are wide, dirty streets filled with stalls, booths, and tents, where gilding and bright paint offset gray brick facades on buildings.

The Chinese Emperor is little more than a name, some connection to one of the gods, to be revered at certain appointed seasons." (From: Lou Henry Hoover, manuscript, "Chinese Character Studies" Ch. 3-6).

The Boxer Rebellion

Until the mid-1800's, very few Europeans had been allowed into the empire of China. The Chinese had a hatred of foreigners, and allowed them to trade only in certain areas. A series of wars with Britain, and revolts against the Ching Dynasty within China, weakened the empire and allowed European influence to increase.

The young Emperor Kang Yu Wei was instructed by his tutor that one way to meet the foreign encroachment was to adopt some of their ways. The reforms he suggested for China did not go down well with the Mandarin class. They prevailed upon the Empress Dowager to remove the young emperor from the throne, abolish the reforms, and execute the reformers.

The Empress Dowager of China ordered a decree to be sent to every high provincial official in the Empire saying, "slay all foreigners wheresoever you may find them even though they be prepared to leave your provence, yet they must be slain. Let no one escape so that my Empire may be purged of this noisome source of corruption, and that peace may be restored to my loyal subjects."

From this movement against the "foreign devils" grew an anti-foreign society, Ei Ho Chaing (the closed fist). This group was dubbed "Boxers" from the translated "closed fist." Their goal was to drive all the foreigners into the sea and kill the Chinese tainted by association with foreigners.

It was during this siege by the Boxers that the Hoovers were living in Tientsin. During June of 1900, the Hoovers and 800 foreign families spent 30 days being besieged by the Boxers before relief came from foreign troops. Approximately 170,000 artillery shells landed in the settlement. Some of these shells damaged the Hoover's home.

The Hoovers realized that hundreds of Mr. Hoover's employees were in serious danger, and so they remained to protect them. Mr. Hoover played a crucial role in protecting these Chinese civilians from being mistaken for Boxers.

The Hoovers seemed to take the siege in stride. Mrs. Hoover worked in one of the nursing centers set up in a clubhouse. She describes herself as," chief cow-boy and dairy maid," since there were cows used for milk that she took charge of distributing to children and wounded personnel. She also took her turn patrolling the settlement at night.

The Hoovers left China in August of 1900, and went to London. It was here that Lou Hoover began to organize her notes and write down some of her China experiences.

Australia

The Hoovers traveled to Australia. Some of the cities that they visited included: Freemantle, Kalgoorlie, Perth, Melbourne, Sidney. They took various trips throughout the country. Mr. Hoover described Kalgoorlie as," a country of red dust, black flies, and white heat." The Hoovers lived in one of the American-style company houses that the Bewick, Moreing Co. built for its engineers. Lou and Herbert Hoover went on bike trips throughout the countryside. In her correspondence, Lou Hoover described some of the native customs and sights that she saw.

The Hoovers were also stationed at Broken Hill Mines. This was in the southern portion of Australia, about 500 miles from Adelaide, a port city. The climate was better here, and once again the Hoovers lived in a company house.

"It is in the interior that the visitor finds the characteristic life, both human and animal of Australia. Cities everywhere-barring the national peculiarities of their inhabitants - are much alike; but in no part of the world is the transition from urban to rural life so striking as in Australia. The monotony of form in the Australian landscape is matched by its monotony of vegetation; hardly any other tree than the eucalyptus, with its dusty green foliage, is to be seen, and although it boasts some five hundred varieties, there is little to differentiate them for the ordinary observer.

Lack of water impedes Australia's development agriculturally, vast areas of the interior are given over to sheep. The great sheep,"stations," or ranches of Australia are among the most remarkable features of the country.

Life on an Australian station is exceedingly novel and interesting. Many of the station owners reside in substantial stone houses, which are equipped with all modern conveniences, and often luxuriously furnished; their children enjoy education in England, France, or Germany.

Of out-door sports the stations afford great variety. On the plains there is kangaroo-running, and coursing with the great hares of the country for the quarry; along the lakes and rivers there is abundance of wild fowl shooting.

The wholesale slaughter of kangaroos for their valuable hides has resulted in the practical extinction of these remarkable animals except in the remoter regions of the country, and most visitors make their only experience of Australia's typical quadrupeds in the zoological gardens of the principal cities.

Despite the gold and silver output of the country, more millionaires have doubtless been made by the sheep and wool industry." (From: Dickenson, Sidney. "Australia: The Island Continent." in **Current Literature**, 1901.)

Burma

When Allan Hoover was five week old, the Hoover family traveled to Burma. In preparation for this trip, Lou Hoover met with London's leading child specialist, and discussed all sorts of possible events that might occur for her boys, Allan and Herbert Jr., in Burma. She stocked up on items that she wouldn't be able to get, and hired a nurse for the boys.

When they arrived in Burma, the Hoover family traveled by railway, elephant back, and sedan chairs to the mine region in Haipaw. The Hoovers took a cottage in Mandalay since there were no acceptable living quarters near the mine. The city was surrounded by a moat 225 feet wide. Insects were a major health hazard in the swampy, jungle country, and in spite of screens, nets and sprays, the whole Hoover family contracted malaria. The family recovered and otherwise fared well. They visited the Zegyo, a covered bazaar which offered silks, jewels, and sacred images carved in marble and soapstone.

"Most of the rich provence of Burma, now an integral part of India as far as its administration goes, lies to the east of the Bay of Bengal. It extends over about 17 parallels of latitude and has an area of 236,738 square miles. Rich in minerals, it supplies the world with rubies from the famous Mogok mines, where sapphires also occur. There are extensive oil fields at Yenangyoung, on the Irrawaddy below Mandalay.

The chief wealth of the land lies in the enormous forests of teak. At the lumber yards near Rangoon all visitors are astonished at the sagacity of the trained elephants which work piling the heavy teak logs or pushing them into position for the saws. Away in the sections of the province the elephants may be seen carrying supplies to the camps, and carrying the Europeans about who supervise the cutting of the teak.

The best months to visit Burma are really December, January and February. Often in the lowlands near the coast malaria is prevalent.

Perhaps the most remarkable sight on the upper river above Mandalay is the unfinished Mingun pagoda, the largest solid mass of masonry in the world. Near by, under a huge roof and slung to a giant beam of teak, hangs the largest perfect bell in the world. (From: Barbour, Thomas. "Notes on Burma," **The National Geographic Magazine**, October, 1909).

"On arriving at Mandalay your first impression is that the city is unlike any that you have previously seen. Nay, more, although the town is not so tidy or well arranged as could be wished, these defects are atoned for by the pictorial unity of the whole. For Mandalay stands on a plain girdled by the Ruby-mine Mountains; and with its red, crenelated walls, its fantastic architecture, and its wonderful palace, it does present a most unique appearance. the street scenes, too, are so full of color, movement, and variety that they surpass even those of Agra and Alexandria in their kaleidoscopic effects.

The first thing to be visited at Mandalay is the wonderful walled-in enclosure containing 759 pagodas which lies just outside the northeast corner of the Fort. The effect of the whole scene is very striking, but somewhat weird, and the impression it leaves on the mind of the beholder is, that

he has been walking through a cemetery." (From: Major-General Creagh, "World Over: Pen Pictures of travel, Mandalay," in **Current Literature**, 1902).

Japan

Lou Hoover and her sister Jean traveled to Japan in 1902. They traveled as far a Yokohama with Herbert Hoover, and then he went into North China on mine business while the two women stayed in Japan. They rented, " a charming little Japanese house with sliding panels, paper windows, straw mats on the floor, and colorful pillows to sit on. Often we put on Japanese kimonos, do up our hair Nippon style, and Yoshi, our Japanese maid serves us ceremonial tea." (From: "Diaries of Jean Henry" in Lou Hoover: Gallant First Lady, by Helen Pryor, M.D.)

They rode bicycles around Japan, and visited dry-good stores, shops, and temples. Lou commented in her correspondence that Japan had made " fantastic strides from a medieval culture to a completely Western pattern, catching up with Europe, and outdistancing Russia." (LHH Correspondence).

Siberia

The Hoovers traveled through Siberia via the Trans-Siberian railway.

" Few People realize the immensity of Siberia. To think of a single state stretching through 130 degrees of longitude, and possessing one-ninth of all the land surface of the globe, is staggering. The United States and all its possessions, and all Europe except Russia, could be put into Siberia, with land enough left to make 35 states like Connecticut. I found it a country of nearly nine million people, 97 percent of whom were either natives or voluntary immigrants, and all living better and enjoying much more political and religious liberty than in European Russia. The parts of Siberia through which I traveled were like Minnesota and the foothills of the Rockies, where wheat and rye and vegetables matured, where strawberries, currants and raspberries abound, where sheep, horses, and cattle grazed unsheltered throughout the year. For about 400 miles north of the Trans-Siberian road like conditions prevail, and north of this tillable land are 400 miles more of unbroken forests, before the frozen tundra of Arctic waste is reached.

I did see in every town the dome of a Russian church, and in the larger cities Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches as well.

Into and through such a country the Russian Empire has built a marvelous railroad. Although planned for military purposes, its freight and passenger traffic has so enormously increased that there is no longer a question of its financial success. The trans-Siberian railroad is well constructed, in my judgement much better than our transcontinental lines originally were. More than 1400 wooden bridges are being changed as rapidly as possible to steel. the cars though built on the English plan of compartments are in every way as comfortable as ours." (From: Hill, E.J., "Trip Through Siberia," in **National Geographic Magazine**, Feb., 1902).

Hawaii

Hawaii was a vacation for the Hoovers on one of their many trips around the world. The description given here is from Lou Hoover's 1904 Hawaii brochure in her scrapbook.

"Have you heard of Hawaii? Do you know of the group of islands lying under the Tropic of Cancer, which are at once the most perfect in climate and the most picturesque in scenery of all the Pacific groups? As the newest Territory of the nation, the latest 'star chaser' in the Union, are you in touch with the country and the people? And if not, do you not think it worth while to know them?

It is not a long, hard journey. The transcontinental trip has been made easy by limited trains; the western half of the Pacific is generally calm and pond-like; you do not have to enter the storm belt, and the steamships are of the largest and most modern type. At the end of travel are hotels and other accommodations of the first order. a hearty welcome awaits you, and the suggestion that this is the proper time to make your visit is urged by the people of the Territory - your newest fellow citizens- who have for you a genuine aloha.

In Hawaii is presented the anomaly of tropical islands, jungle-covered shores; long, even slopes leading to snow-clad mountain tops. This glorious combination gives to the islands such a wide range of temperature that one need never be oppressed by the heat or cold, for he may within a few hours find just that climate which is most pleasing.

The equable climate makes it possible to live in the open air the year round. One may breakfast, lunch and dine upon the broad lanai or beside the open window in his hotel.

Nowhere is the surf more inviting or the bathing more perfect than within the reefs which surround these islands. The regularity of the waves makes possible here a sport enjoyed nowhere else so perfectly. The skilled Hawaiian takes his surf board out to where the reef breaks the swells into combers, and catching the impetus of the roller, rides on its crest, stretched at length or even standing erect upon his slight support.

With such a climate as has Hawaii, sports have been developed amazingly. Baseball leagues are maintained and well supported on the several islands. A new polo field of regulation size has been constructed on the Moanalua estate. Two tennis clubs maintain courts in Honolulu.

The hunting is something to be remembered, though the varieties of game are not great. Riflemen may fight out their differences with wild boar, wild cattle, goat and deer.

The yachting and boating is of the very first class, and there are three clubs which hold regattas and cup races frequently.

Volcanoes there are, and again volcanoes in the world. when one wishes to see these evidences of the internal forces, he needs to know certainly that his volcano is tame and there is no danger of explosion. In Hawaii there is an open vent for the gases, and in consequence no dangerous eruption can occur. Hawaii has no fogs, no hurricanes, no sandstorms, no sunstroke, no reptiles, no malaria..." (Hoover Scrapbooks Album 38).

Travels With the Hoovers

Objective: The students will use photographs to develop critical thinking skills and visual literacy.

Anticipatory Set: Lou and Herbert Hoover traveled all over the world because of his job with Bewick, Moreing & Co.

Following Lou's marriage to Herbert in 1899, the couple set sail for China. After leaving China after the Boxer Rebellion, the Hoovers traveled to Australia, Japan, Burma, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Russia, Egypt, the Malay Peninsula, Hawaii, and other countries. Lou Hoover felt it was very important to accompany her husband on his trips to inspect mines so between 1902 and 1912 Lou Hoover traveled the world. Her purpose was to make sure that Herbert had a comfortable home wherever he traveled. As a matter of fact, within ten weeks after the birth of Herbert Jr., Lou packed the baby into a basket, and headed for the outback of Australia! Nothing would keep Lou from Herbert's side.

Lou was an avid photographer, and she captured many vistas of her travels on film. she also kept notes on her impressions of the countries that she visited. Her notes of her China experiences are the most complete of the notes, but we can see what Mrs. Hoover saw by examining some of her photographs.

Examining photographs is one way in which we can learn about events and/or people. We will be examining photographs from Lou Hoover's travels to see what we can learn from them.

Activity

Input: Divide the class into small groups so that they can examine the photos closely. Each group should have several photos. Students should record their observations about each photo. Have the groups share their impressions, and see if there is a feeling or conclusion about the period of time, or the cultures.

A student worksheet is included. Background material on the countries during the times of the Hoover visits also is included.

Questions for Discussion Based on Critical Thinking Skills:

1. Application
   * Is there anything today that is like what you see in the picture?
   * If this event was taking place in another time period, what would be likely to happen?

2. Analysis
   * What events caused the picture to be taken?
   * What details in the picture support (teacher names a particular conclusion)?

3. Synthesis

* What hypothesis can you form from what you see in this picture?
* What type of conditions do you think foreigners experienced in this place?

4. Evaluation

* Which are the most important clues in this picture to support (teacher names a conclusion)?
* Given these clues (name a few) can you assume (name a conclusion).

Other Activities

1. Have the students research the countries to find out about them.

2. Gather pictures from the countries as they appear now. Compare and contrast changes.

3. Have students develop captions for the photographs and set up a display.

4. Have students assume the role of a reporter during the period, and have them write a news story about the photo(s).

5. Have students research one aspect of the photo such as clothing, housing, foods,etc. depicted in a photograph.

6. Examine the accompanying travel logs and maps. Have the students calculate the number of miles the Hoovers traveled in a year. Have the students draw an itinerary on a current world map. Compare the travel time in 1902 by ship with travel to the same places in 1993 by air. Calculate the time differences, hours saved, and air routes for the identical journeys.

HOOVER TRAVELS

1899	MILES
San Francisco - Tientsin	9,000
Tientsin - Peking and return	160
Tientsin - Manchuria and return	3,000
Tientsin - Shanghai and return	2,400
Tientsin - Mongolia and return	1,200
1900	
Tientsin - Peking and return	160
Tientsin - Shimonosoki	900
Shimonosoki - Nagasaki	300
Nagasaki - Shanghai	500
Shanghai - London	14,500
1901	
Yokohama - Tientsin	1,860
Travels in Japan	400
Tongshan - Ching Wan Tao	1,500
1902	
Tientsin - London	15,000
London - U.S. via Denver	16,000
London - Freemantle	11,800
Various Australian Trips	3,500
Freemantle - London	11,800
Motor trips England/ Wales	2,000
1903	
London, Paris, Genoa, Monte Carlo	2,500
London - Freemantle	11,800
Various Australian Trips	3,000
1904	
Freemantle - Melbourne	1,815
Melbourne - Sidney	560
Various Australian Travel	900
New Zealand Travel	280
Sidney - San Francisco	7,210
San Francisco - New York	3,900
New York - London	3,325

1905

London - Boston	3,100
Boston - Waterloo, Iowa	1,150
Waterloo - Monterey	3,500
Monterey - Stanford	100
Stanford - Monterey	100
Monterey - San Francisco	125
San Francisco - Honolulu	2,060
Honolulu - Aukland	3,800
Aukland - Sidney	1,200
Sidney - Melbourne	450
Melbourne - Launceston	300
Various Australian Trips	1,150
Melbourne - Freemantle	1,852
Freemantle - Kalgoorlie	390
Kalgoorlie - Launceston	300
Kalgoorlie - Perth	390
Freemantle - Colombo(Suez)	3,402
Suez - London	3,400

A Typical Train Trip for the Hoovers

Leave San Francisco, morning January 19, 1904
Arrive Chicago, noon January 22, 1904
Leave Chicago, evening January 22, 1904
Arrive New York, evening January 23, 1904
The Hoovers would travel on the California Ltd. and the New York Central Railroads for this trip.

A Typical Sailing for the Hoovers

Leave New York January 26, 1904
Arrive London February 1, 1904
The Hoovers would travel on SS Kaiser Wilhelm II (North German Lloyd Steamship Company) and the Lusitania.

Student Worksheet for Photos

NAME:_____

1. WHAT IS GOING ON IN THIS PICTURE?

2. WHAT ARE THE IMPORTANT DETAILS IN THIS PHOTO? WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

3. WHAT DETAILS IN THE PHOTO WILL HELP DETERMINE WHEN IT WAS TAKEN?

4. WHY WAS THE PICTURE TAKEN?

5. DO YOU THINK THE EVENT/PEOPLE WERE TYPICAL OF THIS PERIOD?

6. WHAT HYPOTHESIS CAN YOU DRAW FROM WHAT YOU SEE IN THIS PICTURE?

1

2

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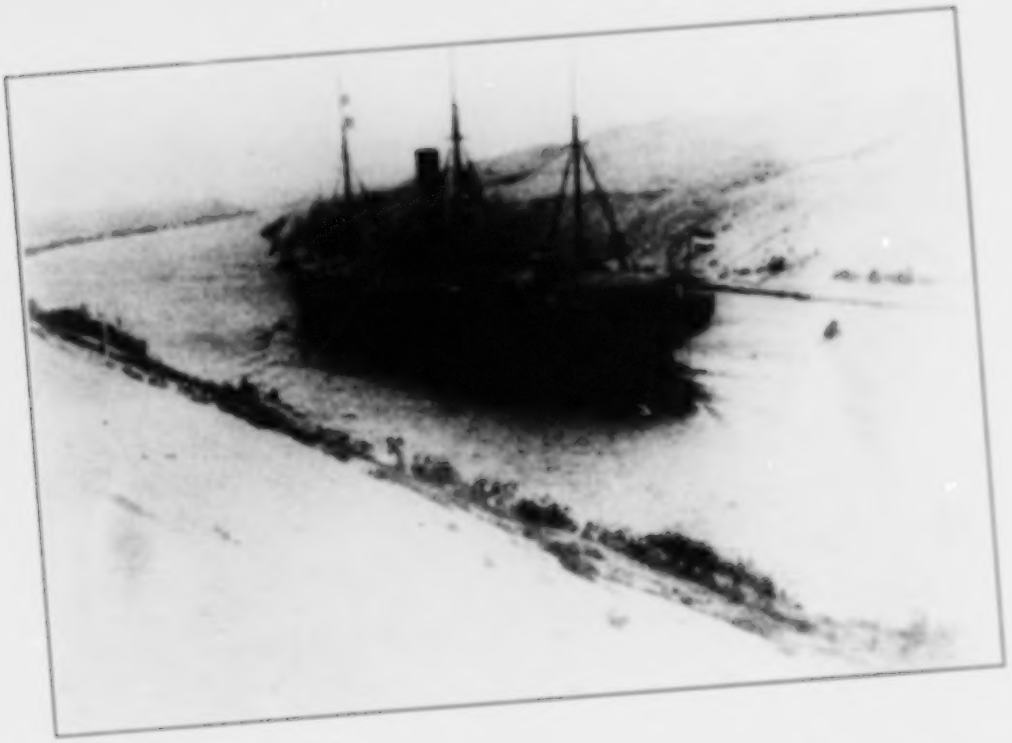
#3

#4



#5

#6

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Captions for pictures on preceding pages.

1 A gold prospecter and team, Coolgarde, Australia, 1894.

2 A street scene somewhere in China in 1899.

3 The northwall of the "Forbidden City" in Beijing in 1899.

4 A Japanese village in 1899.

5 A ship in the Suez Canal at the turn of the twentieth century.

6 Egyptian street scene circa 1905.

Chapter VII

Lou Henry Hoover First Lady - What is the Role of the First Spouse?

Lou Henry Hoover - First Lady - 1929-33

Objective: The students will debate and devise their own definition of the role of the first lady.

In March of 1929, Lou Hoover watched as Chief Justice William Howard Taft swore in Herbert Hoover as the thirty-first president of the United States. From that moment forward, many demands would be placed on Lou as First Lady.

The role of the First Lady has changed over time. Each First Lady added or changed the role to fit her needs or style. For example Dolly Madison introduced a demanding social life into the routine of the First Lady. We will look at Lou Hoover's time as First Lady, read about other First Ladies, and see if we can decide what the role of the First Lady should be.

Lou Hoover's days in the White House were as heavily scheduled as President Hoover's days. She knew the correct protocol, she took on uncounted duties to ease her husband's work. She received many letters, and she responded to all of them. While she didn't make many speeches during the time she was First Lady, she did speak on child health, physical fitness, and wholesome activities for children.

Mrs. Hoover helped to enlarge the role of the first lady from a ceremonial presence and party giver to a communicator and advocate of her own positions. For example, she urged women to become involved in Depression relief work. She was also the first First Lady to speak over a national radio hookup and to drive her own car.

She eliminated barriers between special and ordinary guests. Mrs. Hoover made everyone who visited the White House feel important. She introduced a comfortable style of entertaining into the White House. It was said of her that she gave herself wholly to the person with whom she was talking, and she remembered a face long after President Hoover had forgotten it. (Collins, Frederick L. **Mrs. Hoover's Washington.** Woman's Home Companion, March, 1929.)

Lou Hoover compiled a catalog of White House furnishings, and took great interest in replacing some of the antique White House furniture that had been lost which she did at her own expense. Mrs. Hoover's work became important when Jacqueline Kennedy renovated the White House in the 1960's.

While in the White House Mrs. Hoover oversaw the construction of Camp Rapidan, a presidential retreat in the Blue Ridge Mountains. She was in charge of the entire project from selecting the site to constructing the buildings.

She and President Hoover would often entertain guests in Camp Rapidan. This allowed a more informal atmosphere for the participants.

When the Hoovers discovered that there was no adequate school for the children

who lived near Camp Rapidan, the Hoovers, at their own expense, built the President's Community School, and hired a teacher for the mountain children.

Both of the Hoovers brought a Western orientation to the White House. President Hoover was the first President elected from west of the Mississippi River. Lou Hoover exhibited a spontaneous and warm-hearted friendliness that is attributed to her western upbringing.

Mrs. Hoover was above all, interested in the welfare of children. She worked in many roles for the Girl Scouts of America. The Girl Scout leadership interested Lou Hoover because it offered her an opportunity to lead young girls of America into the outdoors, and to teach them to love the natural world. She did everything from troop leader to president of the Girl Scouts to national board. She was very influential in the growth of the Girl Scouts. She used to say that she was a scout all her life, before the organization existed. All presidents wives since Edith Wilson have been Honorary President of the Girl Scouts. It was Lou Hoover who persuaded Mrs. Wilson to accept the role. This began the tradition that is continued even today. Mrs. Hoover said, " To me the outing part of scouting has always been the most important. The happiest part of my own very happy childhood and girlhood was without doubt the hours and days, the sometimes entire months, which I spent in pseudo- pioneering or scouting in our wonderful western mountains, with my father in our vacation times. So I cannot but want every girl to have the same widening, simplifying, joy-getting influences in her own life."

Mrs. Hoover did not give interviews, and she had no press attache. She would not lend her name as a patron to any cause for which she didn't work.

She felt most comfortable in a short tweed sports suit, with a pongee blouse, blue tie, and straw hat, yet she would dress elegantly for State dinners.

Mrs. Hoover felt a strong sense of commitment to the public good, and it is this that she projected as First Lady.

Activities

1. Have the students read a variety of biographies/autobiographies about First Ladies.

2. Keep reading-journals that include the attributes and roles that each First Lady brought to the White House.

3. Have each student prepare an oral presentation about his/ her. First Lady.

4. After the projects are complete, have a class discussion/debate to define the role of First Lady.

5. Discuss the possibility of First Spouse, rather than First Lady. Will the role change?

6. Discuss how much influence the First Lady should/ does have on the President.

7. Have groups of students or individual students write a summary of their defined role for the First Lady.

Chapter VIII

Lou Henry Hoover and Women's Changing Status and Roles

Lou Hoover and Women's Status and Roles

Objective: The student will explore the changing status and role of women.

Anticipatory Set: Status and role change within a culture over time. For example, our culture does not limit activities of young people as much today as it did in the past because of gender. What can you do today at the age of 11 or 12 that your parents or other adults could not do when they were 11 or 12? Talk to an adult and together make a list comparing these activities:

THEN	NOW
Girls didn't have many sports in school.	Girls can participate in softball, basketball, volleyball, track, soccer.
Boys weren't supposed to do the cooking.	Boys take Home Ec. to learn to cook and sew.
etc.	

Have the students collect a list of differences. Discuss the changes.

Have the students answer the attached, **What Do You Think?** about the status and role of men and women.

Lou Hoover saw a dramatic change in women's roles and status over her lifetime. When she was young, women didn't have the right to vote. Girls weren't supposed to engage in sports, ride horses astride, or major in geology. These were all things that Lou did as a youngster, but many people felt these activities were wrong for little girls.

Lou Hoover majored in geology at Stanford University in a time when women hardly went to college, let alone majored in a science.

She traveled the world with her husband, and lived in places that were quite undeveloped. Occasionally, her parents feared for her safety. On these trips she frequently consulted with Herbert Hoover on mining problems. She visited the interior of mines, even in some places where no women had **ever** been in the mines! She had been trapped in Tientsin, China during a rebellion, and took the whole event in stride. She helped out in the hospital, and even took her turn guarding the town with the men. She was not upset when enemy bullets punctured her bike tires as she rode through the town.

Lou Hoover collaborated with Herbert Hoover in the translation of De Re Metallica. This was a book that was written in Latin by Agricola in the 16th century. It contained the earliest principles of metallurgy. It took the Hoovers quite a bit of time to translate the book, but they were awarded a gold metal by the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America for this achievement.

She drove her own car, not only through Washington, D.C. while she was First Lady, but she also drove across country from California to Washington, D.C. in 1921!

Lou was a great organizer. She used her skills in a variety of ways: to chair the American Women's War Relief Fund, (an organization set up to help Americans who were stranded in Europe by World War I), to help organize the sale of lace made by Belgians during World War I, to organize a Women's Conference on Law Enforcement, to participate as the women's representative in National Amateur Athletic Federation, and to work tirelessly for the Girl Scouts as she promoted outdoor activities for young women.

Lou Hoover saw dressing styles change dramatically for women. From her early days when women wore ankle length skirts, and would never wear pants, Lou lived through the shortening of dresses, the wearing of swimsuits in public, and the "right" of women to wear pants and "action" clothing.

Her lifetime saw changes in the role of women in the home. Many conveniences were invented that freed the women from the tedious work of keeping a home clean, and a family fed. This allowed women time to participate more in out of the home activities.

Lou Hoover lived with one foot in the Victorian past and one foot in the modern future. She had an unusual life since she participated in unconventional activities for women from the moment of her birth. Her outdoor activities, her majoring in science at a university, her writing and travel, her roles as First Lady, President of the Girl Scouts, and President of the Women's Division of the National Amateur Federation allowed Lou to play a role and enjoy a status that few women did.

The two wars, World War I and II had a profound influence on women's roles and status.

We will be reading and discussing a variety of biographies/autobiographies of women. We will be looking at changes in the role and status of women.

Activities

Students will select biography/autobiography of a significant woman that they would like to know about.

Students should prepare a list of questions that they would like to know about this person.

Have students focus on the role and status of the women within their particular time period. Have student note how they differ from the present. They could prepare a Then and Now list as demonstrated in the Anticipatory Set.

Questions for Discussion

1. What did the woman accomplish?

2. What contributions did she make to society?

3. How did her parents influence her?

4. How was the life of this woman affected by the time in which she lived? The culture in which she lived?

5. What awards were presented to this woman? Were any places named after her?

6. Did the woman do what was expected of her as a woman during this period of history? Explain.

7. What was life like for a woman during that period of history?

8. Did the woman play a role or enjoy a status that was unusual for the time in which she lived? Explain.

After the class has finished the readings:

* Make a comparison between the womens' lives studied.

* Using **Timeliner** by Tom Snyder Productions, plot the significant moments in the womens' lives.

* Have the students number their paper from 1-10 on one side and list the men that they think have made the greatest contributions to American History or to the world. Think about why they selected each one; place the reason next to the name. Turn the paper over and repeat the activity for women. Compare and contrast - ease/difficulty of coming up with names? How do criteria differ for men and women? What fields do men and women represent?

* Research and discuss whether different cultures afford greater/lesser status to women.

* Discuss why the United States has not had a woman president while so many other cultures and countries have had women leaders.

* Have the students write an essay on what they think the role and status of women will be in the year 2050.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Each of the following eight pictures shows an idea about the status and role of men and women. Write a sentence that tells what each picture means to YOU. You should also include your opinion about the idea presented in the drawing.

DRAWINGS

MEANINGS/OPINIONS

1. MEANING OF THE DRAWING: _____

_____

_____

_____

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE IDEA PRESENTED IN THE DRAWING? _____

_____

_____

2. MEANING OF THE DRAWING: _____

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WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE IDEA PRESENTED IN THE DRAWING? _____

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3. MEANING OF THE DRAWING: _____

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WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE IDEA PRESENTED IN THE DRAWING? _____

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4. MEANING OF THE DRAWING _____

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WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE IDEA PRESENTED IN THE DRAWING? _____

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5. MEANING OF THE DRAWING _____

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WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE IDEA PRESENTED IN THE DRAWING?

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6. MEANING OF THE DRAWING_____

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WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE IDEA PRESENTED IN THE DRAWING?_____

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7. MEANING OF THE DRAWING:_____

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WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE IDEA PRESENTED IN THE DRAWING:_____

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_____

8. MEANING OF THE DRAWING:_____

_____

_____

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION ABOUT THE IDEA PRESENTED IN THE DRAWING?_____

_____

_____

Suggested Bibliography

Barth, Edna. I'm Nobody! Who Are You? The Story of Emily Dickinson.

Behrens, June. Sally Ride, Astronaut: An American First.

Brown, Marion Marsh. Homeward the Arrow's Flight. (First female Native American Dr.)

Chadwick, Roxane. Amelia Earhart: Aviation Pioneer.

Davidson, Margaret. The Golda Meir Story.

Faber, Doris. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the World.

Fritz, Jean. Homesick, My Own Story.

Giff, Patricia R. Laura Ingalls Wilder; Growing Up in the Little House.

Greenfield, Eloise. Rosa Parks.

Haskins, James. Corazon Aquino: Leader of the Philippines.

Jakes, John. Susanna of the Alamo.

Kudlinski, Kathleen V. Rachel Carson: Pioneer of Ecology.

Meltzer, Milton. Dorothea Lange, Life through the Camera.

Naylor, Phyllis R. How I Came to Be a Writer.

Osborne, Angela. Abigail Adams.

Pryor, Helen B. Lou Henry Hoover: Gallant First Lady.

Rowland, Della. Sacajawea: Guide to Lewis and Clark.

Saunders, Susan. Margaret Mead: The World Was Her Family.

Sills, Leslie. Inspirations: Stories About Women Artists.

Tames, Richard. Anne Frank: 1929-1945.

Woods, Harold and Geraldine. Equal Justice: A Biography of Sandra Day O'Connor.

Chapter IX

Trending - Tracing Trends during the Lifetime of Lou Henry Hoover

Trending

During Lou Henry Hoover's lifetime, many inventions and trends were created. The students will identify what trends are, and they will trace a trend.

Hand out Questions From the Past. Have the students answer the questions on a sheet of paper. Discuss answers.

These are all events that have come out of the past. Many items of the present are the results of things being created or solved in the past. For example we couldn't have plastic Compact Disks, or plastic records if Edison hadn't experimented with that early wax record, or if plastic hadn't been developed. Many of our present day inventions are the results of people improving upon items that were used in the past. This might make the older item obsolete, but the past history of an item is important to help project what might take place in the future.

A trend is a pictorial or verbal description of a particular element, how it has changed over the years, and what it might be like in the future. For example, a trend is the way we cook our food. Early men used an open fire, later they cooked indoors in fireplaces. The next development was a wood burning stove, then a gas stove, an electric stove. Presently a microwave and/or convection ovens are being used in today's homes.

Have the class brainstorm categories of trends: land, air, sea transportation; food sources, styles of clothing, types of homes, utensils for cooking, farming methods, medical care or cures, occupations, use of leisure time, etc.

NOTE: A fad is something that only lasts a short time. IT IS NOT A TREND! Hula Hoops are not a trend.

To diagram a trend, first ask what the element was like in the far past? In the near past? For example, Refrigeration from Stone Age man to the present has been done in a variety of ways. Think through the way man has refrigerated things and list them in order (on an overhead transparency)

Refrigerator-Freezer
Refrigerated Truck
Ice Box
Railroad Refrigerator Car
Ice From Lakes - Kept in Deep Wells
Spring Water
Glacial Caves
Refrigerator

Number the items in the correct order of occurrence: 7, 6, 3, 5, 2, 1, 1, 4.

Make a diagram to show the position. The higher the number the more recent the method. Show diagram to the class.

To begin a search for a trend, students can examine old magazines. Give the students old magazines, and current magazines. Have the students work in pairs, and list the following:

1. What are old ways of doing things, and living?

2. What are new ways of doing things, living?

3. What things have not changed in the way people do things and live?

After completing a search discuss with the students: What changes took place?

Why do you think some things changed, or didn't change? Do you see any patterns in the way things changed?

Point out to the students that things like technology change more rapidly, while cultural things like celebrating Thanksgiving or Halloween stay basically the same.

Have the students individually, in pairs, or cooperative learning groups select an element that they are interested in doing a trend analysis on. Examples can be found by looking around the environment or reading a newspaper or magazine. The Student Packet gives direction for the search. You or the Media Specialist in your building might want to review or teach use of the Readers' Guide to Periodicals since the students will be using magazines for this project.

Suggested Elements

1. Types of Transportation

2. Energy Use

3. Food sources

4. Styles of Clothing

5. Types of Homes

6. Utensils and Type of Cooking

7. Metal Making

8. Lumbering

9. Use of Leisure Time

10. Tools of Communication

11. Types of Construction Materials

12. Occupations

13. Medical Care or Cures

14. Hair Styles

15. Types of Social Dance

16. Trends in Sporting Equipment, Rules of the Games

Questions From the Past

1. WHAT WAS ONE OCCUPATION THAT WAS ELIMINATED BY THE INVENTION OF THE REFRIGERATOR?

2. NAME THE ILLNESS THAT PEOPLE GOT BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF THE SALK AND SABIN VACCINES.

3. HOW MANY CASES OF SMALLPOX WERE THERE IN THE U.S. IN 1993?

4. WHAT WAS A PHOTOGRAPH CALLED IN 1860?

5. WHAT WAS A POPULAR WEAPON USED BEFORE THE INVENTION OF THE GUN AND GUNPOWDER?

6. HOW DID A PERSON GO TO ENGLAND FROM THE U.S. IN 1789?

7. WHAT DID THE FAMILY TRAVEL IN BEFORE THE INVENTION OF THE AUTOMOBILE?

8. HOW DID PEOPLE PUT OUT BUILDING FIRES IN 1810?

9. HOW WERE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BEFORE THE INVENTION OF THE AIRPLANE?

10. WHAT WERE THE FIRST PHONOGRAPH RECORDS MADE FROM?

11. WHAT INSTRUMENT CAME BEFORE THE PIANO?

12. HOW DID PEOPLE TRAVEL IN ALASKA BEFORE THE INVENTION OF THE SNOWMOBILE?

13. HOW DID PEOPLE GET IMPORTANT INFORMATION BEFORE THE RADIO WAS INVENTED?

14. WHAT DID SCHOOL CHILDREN WRITE ON BEFORE THEY HAD NOTEBOOKS?

Answers to Questions from the Past

1. ice man
2. polio
3. none
4. daguerreotype
5. bow and arrow, spear
6. ship
7. horse/buggy/wagon
8. bucket brigade
9. hot air balloon
10. wax
11. harpsichord, pianoforte
12. dog sled, snow shoe
13. telegraph, letters
14. slates

How to Research a Trend

Name:

STEPS TO PRODUCE A TREND PROJECT

1. PICK A TREND YOU WILL ENJOY RESEARCHING. CHECK THE SUBJECT WITH YOUR TEACHER.

2. USE A SOURCE LIKE THE ENCYCLOPEDIA TO GET A BRIEF HISTORY OF YOUR TREND. TRACE YOUR TREND AS FAR BACK IN HISTORY AS YOU CAN.

3. USE THE READER'S GUIDE TO PERIODICALS TO IDENTIFY AT LEAST 3 MAGAZINES THAT WILL GIVE YOU INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR TREND'S PAST, PRESENT, OR FUTURE.

4. TAKE NOTES FROM THE MAGAZINES FOR YOUR TREND. ALSO WRITE DOWN THE NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHY. (SEE SAMPLE BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THIS PACKET)

5. SEARCH THROUGH SOURCES LIKE ALMANACS OR YEARBOOKS FOR INFORMATION ON YOUR TREND.

6. MAKE A ROUGH OUTLINE OF YOUR TREND SHOWING THE ORDER IN WHICH YOUR TREND DEVELOPED.

7. MAKE A PICTURE DIAGRAM OF YOUR TREND. YOU MAY WANT TO INCLUDE PICTURES OR DRAWINGS OF SOME OF THE HIGHLIGHTS IN YOUR TREND'S DEVELOPMENT.

8. LOOK THROUGH ALL THE MATERIAL YOU HAVE GATHERED ON YOUR TREND. MAKE A PREDICTION ABOUT THE FUTURE OF YOUR TREND. HINT: SOMETIMES CURRENT MAGAZINE ARTICLES SOMETIMES OFFER FUTURE IDEAS.

9. ADD THE PREDICTIONS TO YOUR TREND DIAGRAM.

10. PREPARE A 2 - 3 MINUTE ORAL PRESENTATION FOR THE CLASS. MAKE SURE YOU INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

    * HOW WAS THE TREND FIRST CHANGED?

    * WHAT WERE THE NEXT CHANGES?

    * WHAT WERE THE REASONS FOR THE CHANGE?

    * DID IT EVER REVERT BACK TO A FORMER STAGE?

    * HOW WILL IT CHANGE IN THE FUTURE?

* CAN YOU THINK OF WAYS IN WHICH THE TREND SHOULD CHANGE? HOW?

* IS IT BECOMING OBSOLETE?

* SHOULD THE TREND BE ELIMINATED OR CHANGED?

11. WRITE A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF YOUR SOURCES. USE THE ENCLOSED GUIDE.

12. CONGRATULATIONS!! YOU HAVE TRACED A TREND AND PREDICTED THE FUTURE!

SOME SUGGESTED SOURCES

Grun, Bernard. **The Timetables of History.**

Rosen, Steven. **Future Facts**

Trager, James. **The People's Chronology: A Year by Year Record of Human Events from Pre- History to the Present.**

Urdang, Laurence. **The Timetables of American History.**

World Almanac

Information Please, Almanac

Historical Statistics of the U.S.

Writing a Bibliography

I. When you read a book, magazine, or anything else for your project, keep a record of the following information:

1. title - underline it.

2. copyright of publication date, or the edition date.

3. pages that you really read and took notes on.

4. author,if there is more than one, list all.

5. name of the publisher.

6. article title, if it is a magazine or encyclopedia (in quotation marks).

II. Write each one of the entries:

1.Book:

Smith, John. Our Earth. Grolier, 1978. pages 16-23.

2. Encyclopedia:

World Book Encyclopedia, 27th Edition, 1976, Vol.S, pages 923-926. "Snakes."

3. Magazine:

Shores, Janet. "How to Grow Plants." The Gardner, vol.13, pages 9-17 (May, 1980).

III. Write the word Bibliography on the top of a separate page. List your articles in alphabetical order according to the first word.

Chapter X

Historical Timeline of Events from 1874 - 1944, Lou Henry Hoover's Lifetime

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW
(1874-1944)

This material is an overview of some of the more unusual and interesting events that took place over Lou Henry Hoover's lifetime. It is not intended to be complete, but only to give a flavor of the times.

1874-1900

This period of time could be characterized by three words: industry, immigration, and empire. Between 1869 and 1893, five transcontinental railroad lines were built. By the 1870's large numbers of people and large amounts of freight could be hauled across 2,000 miles of western mountains, plains, and deserts. These new roads of iron and steel opened the vast empire of the West to tens of thousands of settlers. They made the resources of coal, timber, and iron available for the eastern factories. The face of America was changing with breathless speed as it turned into a nation of factory workers. In these years it was not unusual for workers to spend 12 hours a day in the factories or steel mills.

Americans were busy inventing all kinds of wonderful new machines and gadgets to do work more quickly, and to make it easier.

Thousands of immigrants poured into America in the last two decades of the century. The new immigration brought people from Eastern European countries. In 1892, the U.S. set up Ellis Island to help handle the large number of immigrants.

As Cuba entered into its final struggle against Spain, American sympathies lay with Cuba. As the century closed, Spain surrendered Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands to the United States.

Millard Fillmore died in Buffalo, New York in 1874. In the same year, Herbert Hoover was born in West Branch, Iowa, and Lou Henry Hoover was born in Waterloo, Iowa.

In 1875, the first no-hit, nine-inning baseball game was played in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The score of the game was Philadelphia 4, Chicago 0. Remington and Sons, which manufactured rifles, began to mass produce the typewriter.

The year 1876 saw Colorado enter the Union. It was also the year of the Battle of the Little Big Horn. General George Custer and his force of 208 men were slain by Sioux indians on the Little Big Horn River. The first free kindergarten was opened in Florence, Massachusetts, in the home of its founder, Samuel Lapham Hill. Alexander Graham Bell, a Scottish born teacher of the deaf, and Elisha Gray an inventor, each

patented a telephone.

In 1877 Rutherford B. Hayes was elected president, and Thomas Alva Edison invented the first practical phonograph which recorded sound on a foil -covered cylinder. The phonograph at Menlo Park, New Jersey played as its first song," Mary Had a Little Lamb."

The poet Carl Sandburg was born in Galesburg, Illinois in 1878. The baseball catcher's mask was patented on February 12, 1878, by F.W.Thayer. And, Thomas Edison developed the megaphone for use by the deaf.

In 1879, Thomas A. Edison developed the carbon filament light bulb, and James Ritty made a cash register. This was the year of the development of saccharin, an artificial sweetener.

James A. Garfield was elected president in 1880, and the first hearing aid was developed. The process of inoculation was developed by Louis Pasteur while working on chicken cholera.

In 1881, President Garfield was assassinated. Vice-President Chester A. Arthur succeeded him.

In 1882, the U.S. banned Chinese Immigration. Franklin D.Roosevelt was born in Hyde Park, N.Y.

The next few years saw amazing building feats. The year 1883, saw John A. Roebling begin construction on the Brooklyn Bridge. This was the first long-span suspension bridge. Also the first building known as a skyscraper was begun in 1884. The ten-story steel skeleton building was erected by the Home Insurance Company of New York at La Salle and Adams Streets in Chicago, Illinois. The building was designed by Major William Le Baron Jenney. The building included a marble balcony supported by four columns of polished granite.

Lewis E. Waterman developed a fountain pen in 1884, and the first American rollercoaster was installed at Luna Park in Coney Island, New York. It was called, " Switchback."

The motor car was developed simultaneously by Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Friedrich Benz. The year was 1885.

The year 1886 saw the Statue of Liberty dedicated, and Coca-Cola invented. Coca- Cola was marketed as, "Esteemed Brain Tonic and Intellectual Beverage." George Westinghouse also developed the air brake for a railway car.

Benjamin Harrison was elected president in 1888, and in 1889, four new states joined the Union: North and South Dakota, Washington, and Montana. The Eiffel

Tower was built in Paris.

In 1890 motion pictures were developed. Thomas Edison used George Eastman's roll film, along with other ideas from a variety of inventors to make the first successful motion picture projector. An underground electric railway was built in London. The railway ran for three miles, passed under the Thames River, and had one class of service and one fare.

In 1892 Grover Cleveland was elected President. The motorcycle was developed by Felix T. Millet, and the toothpaste tube was invented by Dr. Washington Sheffield, a dentist in New London, Connecticut.

Henry Perkey, a lawyer in Denver, Colorado designed Shredded Wheat breakfast cereal in 1893. The Crompton Company offered an electric toaster this year.

Two chemical discoveries were made in 1894. Argon Gas was discovered by William Strutt and William Ramsay. Helium also was discovered by William Ramsay.

Dr. John Kellogg of the Battle Creek Sanitorium, Michigan designed breakfast flakes, originally called Granose Flakes, during the year, 1895. The name was later changed to Corn Flakes. A pneumatic-tired automobile was developed by Andre and Edouard Michelin for a Puegot during the Paris- Bordeaux- Paris auto race. And, Guglielmo Marconi developed the radio.

In 1896 William McKinley was elected president, and the periscope was developed. Rural free delivery of mail ("RFD") was enacted by Congress, so that mail could be delivered throughout the rural farm communities.

In 1898 the U.S. went to war with Spain over the sinking of the Maine in Cuba, and Georg Luger developed the automatic pistol. In 1898, the paper clip was invented by Horace Short.

In 1899, aspirin was developed by Dr. Felix Hoffman of Bayer AG in Germany.

1900-1909

Farms or small towns were the places that most Americans lived in 1900. Only 2 percent of all Americans owned a telephone, and there were no radios or televisions. Some lucky people owned cars at this time, but there were only 150 miles of paved roads in the entire country.

Sometimes this decade is called the. " Age of Optimism." People were happy and excited to be part of a new century. Cars, telephones and sewing machines were new inventions. It seemed as if every day someone was inventing something interesting.

One person who captured people's attention in 1900 was Carry Nation. She was

part of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, an organization that tried to rid society of alcoholic beverages. Carry wasn't satisfied with speeches and meetings about the evils of alcohol, she waved a razor sharp hatchet, marched into saloons, smashed furniture, bottles, and anything else she could find. She felt it was her duty to close saloons and bars for good.

New York City started to build its new subway system. The first step was a tunnel under the East River that would link Manhattan and Brooklyn.

In June of 1900, the Hawaiian Islands were officially made a territory of the United States. That November, President William McKinley was re-elected to the White House. His running mate was Theodore Roosevelt. In this election, McKinley and Roosevelt defeated Williams Jennings Bryan and Adlai Stevenson.

1900 was the year that **The Wonderful Wizard of Oz** was written by L. Frank Baum.

In 1901 the little town of Beaumont, Texas, became a boom town when oil was discovered. A well called Spindletop erupted and sent a fountain of oil over 200 feet into the air. Up until this time almost all of the oil in America was pumped from wells in the eastern parts of the country.

President William McKinley was shot and killed in Buffalo, New York. His assassin was Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist. Vice-president Theodore Roosevelt was then sworn in as president. At 42 years old, Roosevelt was the youngest man ever to hold the office.

An Englishman named H. Cecil Booth invented a vacuum cleaner. The first model was heavy and large- about the size of a modern refrigerator. The invention was invaluable to peoples health because it removed germs and dust from chairs and carpets in theaters, and other public buildings. Booth's first job was to clean the rug in Westminster Abbey for the coronation of Edward VII.

King Camp Gillette called his new invention the Safety Razor. It was a big success.

The Nobel prizes were first awarded in 1901. The prizes were given to people who worked for the betterment of the human race. Among the winners were: Wilhelm Roentgen for the X-ray, Jean-Henri Dunant of Switzerland who founded the Red Cross. The prizes were established by Alfred Nobel in order to ease his mind over the terrible destruction that his invention brought to the world. He invented dynamite.

In 1902 Fannie Farmer opened her famous cooking school. She was known as the" Mother of the Level Measurement. She was responsible for the use of oven thermometers and measuring cups.

Only one year after he graduated from college, Willis Carrier, an engineer, invented the air conditioner.

In 1902, 145,000 coal miners in Pennsylvania walked off their jobs. They were angry about the low pay and dangerous working conditions. Poisonous gases, explosions and the dreaded, black lung disease were constant threats. For such hazards, miners were paid $2 a day.

In 1902, jazz broke out of the black community where it had its roots in African tribal music, and became popular with whites too. One of the reasons was the music of Scott Joplin, a black jazz musician. He captured the public attention with " The Maple Leaf Rag."

The first ever World Series was played in October, 1903. Boston upset Pittsburgh, five games to three. Cy Young, the ace pitcher for Boston won two of the five games.

In November, the U.S. recognized the new nation of Panama. It was to be the site of a planned canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. By cutting through the Isthamus of Panama, the canal would save 7,900 miles and the need to sail around the tip of South America for ships sailing from New York to San Francisco or to the Orient.

In 1903, the popular soft drink Coca-Cola changed its ingredients. The drug caffeine became a substitute for the cocaine that had been part of the formula since Coke's invention in 1886.

One of the most popular toys of all time - the teddy bear - was marketed in 1903. It was named after President Teddy Roosevelt.

On December 17, 1903, two brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright got their airplane, Flyer I off the ground. It happened in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. It was only the beginning.

St. Louis, Missouri was the site of the 1904 World's Fair. Thousands of people from all over the world came to admire the achievements of each country. It was at one of the food booths that the ice cream cone was invented. Ice cream was already a popular dessert, eaten in a dish or on waffles. A young man working in a booth selling ice cream ran out of paper dishes. Taking a waffle from the vendor next door, he rolled it into a cone shape, and stuck a scoop of ice cream on the top. Its official name was World's Fair Cornucopia.

In 1905 football was so violent that a special panel was established to make it safer. Forward passes became legal, the amount of yards needed to be gained for a first down was increased to ten, and stricter officiating was called for by the panel.

A bill allowing women the vote received a setback from former President Grover

Cleveland. He stated in an interview that suffrage, or voting by women was wrong, "No Sensible and responsible women wants to vote," declared the former president in **Ladies' Home Journal**.

The United States announced the two fastest long distance trains in the world. They were the Pennsylvania Railroad train from New York to Chicago in 18 hours, and the New York Central Line that went the same distance in the same amount of time.

In 1906 San Francisco, California suffered the worst earthquake in the history of the United States. It lasted only 47 seconds, but it killed more than 700 people and caused millions of dollars worth of damage. Fires broke out around the city, and people were hurt by falling debris.

A London hairdresser found a new way to create exciting hair styles. Charles Nestle found that by dipping hair in ammonia, wrapping it around a safety pin and heating it with an iron, the hair would take on a permanent wave. The "Permanent," as it became known, turned out to be quite fashionable.

Sinclair Lewis published, **The Jungle** a book about day to day activities in the meat packing industry. The book was intended to make people aware of the filth in many of the places that produced America's food. As a result of the book, people became angry and, reforms were demanded. President Roosevelt signed the Pure Food and Drug Act into law. It was hoped that the guidelines of the new law would make food production safer and healthier.

In the early 1900's kids were reading about a boy detective named Frank Merriwell. Frank appeared in **Tip Top Weekly**, a magazine that cost a nickel. The stories were written by Gilbert Patten. For 15 cents, kids could buy a hardbound book with longer stories.

On November 16, 1907, Oklahoma officially became the 46th state in the union.

The year 1908 saw nickelodeons, or little movie houses, become quite the rage. About 8,000 of them were all over the country. Sound hadn't been invented yet, so a piano player provided musical accompaniment to the action on the screen. This cost each customer a nickel.

Henry Ford introduced his Model T in 1908. It was nicknamed the "Tin Lizzie." The Model T was faster to make than earlier cars because of the assembly line. The car cost $850.

The paper cup was also introduced in 1908. Hugh Moore had come up with the idea of public water machines - large vats with containers for ice, water, and paper cups. Moore charged a penny a drink from his paper cups. Initially, however, people preferred to continue using the old public fountains with the tin dipper. After a public health officer wrote articles about the horrid diseases and germs one could catch by

using a public dipper and several states banned their use, Moore's paper cups became popular. Moore's company became Dixie Cups.

A popular item in 1908 was the Kewpie Doll. They were 2- 14 inches tall, and got their name from Cupid, the chubby angel on valentines. Kewpies were so popular that they were added as decorations on everything!

March 4, 1909 William Howard Taft was inaugurated as the 27th president. Taft was the fattest president ever. He weighed about 330 pounds. During his first year as president he became stuck in the White House bathtub. Aides and bodyguards had to remove him.

In 1909 a French chemist, Eugene Schueller developed the first commercial hair dye. His product was named Harmless Hair Dye. In the 1900's only about 3 percent of the women dyed their hair. Today his company is L'Oreal ,and 75% of the women color their hair.

1909 was the year that Commander Robert Peary and Matthew Henson were the first people to reach the North Pole. It took 36 days of grueling travel.

This year saw Mary Pickford begin her film career.

1910-1919

As America entered the next decade, Americans began to leave the farm. They were moving to the cities- especially northern cities like Chicago and New York - to work in factories. African Americans moved in the greatest numbers. This was because they were often discriminated against in the rural South.

During this decade, America joined the world in the most horrible war ever imagined. World War I saw the use of fighter airplanes, poison gas, and machine guns.

It was also a time of invention. Kids were enjoying bicycles, pogo sticks, and sleds. They also loved the latest movie-**Tarzan of the Apes.**

In 1910 a very strange kind of skirt became fashionable. It was full at the hips but very narrow at the ankles. It was called the hobble skirt, for if a woman wore it she had to hobble when she walked.

The first electric toaster was made in 1910, and it looked like a skeleton of a modern toaster because all the coils and wires were exposed.

Samuel Clemens who wrote under the name, Mark Twain, died in 1910. He was 74 years old, and most well known for **The Adventures of Tom Sawyer** and **The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.**

In 1910 many kinds of soft drinks were catching on, but a new one called Dr. Pepper was really a hit.

A fire swept through a New York dressmaking factory in 1911. The fire killed 141 people. Most of the victims were Jewish or Italian immigrants - many under 16 years old. The fire was known as the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire. The attention brought by this fire to the poor working conditions in factories brought about needed changes.

It was in 1911 that the first painted lines appeared on a road, and police were given a new tool when someone found a way to gather fingerprints at the scene of a crime.

Louis Chevrolet opened an automobile factory in Detroit, and Madame Curie won the Noble prize for chemistry.

On April 15, 1912 the new ocean liner Titanic, billed as an unsinkable ship, hit an iceberg that ripped a hole in its side and went down in the North Atlantic. More than 1500 people drowned. For all its beauty and elegance, the Titanic lacked enough lifeboats for all the passengers. The disaster did result in better safety laws. All steamships were required to carry enough lifeboats and rafts for everybody on board.

The latest collectible was the penny postcard. The pictures were almost anything - cats, dogs, buildings, cars. The cards died out as photography became more popular.

In 1912, an American named Juliette Low returned from England and brought the idea of the Girl Scouts with her. While living in London, Low had met Colonel Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts. She felt a similar organization for young girls would be successful.

Arizona became the 48th state in 1912, and a new candy hit the market. The candy was unique because it had a hole in the middle and it was sold in a roll. The candy was called Life Savers because of its shape. A roll cost a nickel.

In 1913 the first drive-in gas station opened in Pittsburgh. It was owned by the Gulf Oil Company and was open 24 hours a day.

Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated as the 28th president. His election marked the first time in 20 years that a Democrat had been voted into the White House.

In 1913, Henry Ford decided to use a conveyor belt to move the cars down an assembly line. Along the way different workers added different parts to the car until it was completed. Because Ford could make 1000 cars a day, he could charge much less for the car. So a 1913 Model T cost $260!

An American named Gideon Sundback invented a hookless fastener - a zipper. They were first used on tobacco pouches and boots. Nobody wanted to use them on

clothing since they rusted easily. The actual name zipper was first used in 1923 by B.F. Goodrich who developed a rubber boot. He thought the hookless fastener made a z-z-zip sound.

On June 28, 1914, Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie, were assassinated as they were riding in a parade. The gunman was from Serbia. This tragedy was just the beginning. Historians say that Europe was like a powder keg ready to explode. All the major countries in Europe were competing for colonies. Each wanted more power. A month after the archduke and his wife were gunned down, Austria declared was on Serbia, and World War I began. When it was all over in 1918, more than nine million soldiers were dead, and the destruction in Europe was immeasurable.

In 1914 an antiperspirant company dared to advertise. The product was Odo-Ro-No, and it claimed to keep people free of perspiration. The ads were aimed strictly at women, promising to keep them dainty and clean.

The U.S. government levied a nationwide tax on income. In the first year, only one percent of Americans had to pay the tax, and the average amount paid was $4.00.

In 1915, an inventor, Maurice Levy, came up with the metal lipstick tube. Before this invention, lipstick was applied by finger or brush from a little glass pot. The metal tube made carrying makeup very fashionable.

The inventors of the telephone made another famous call in 1915. This time they were on opposite sides of the country. Bell called his assistant Thomas Watson from New York. Watson was in San Francisco. This was the beginning of the transcontinental phone service.

In 1915, Bayer aspirin was introduced to the world from Germany. Felix Hoffman worked on a drug and named it aspirin. After World War I, France, The U.S. Britain, and Russia were granted the trademark and the right to make Bayer Aspirin as part of the peace agreement with Germany.

On May 15, 1915, a German submarine torpedoed the British passenger ship, Lusitania. Of the 1,959 passengers on the ship 1,198 lost their lives. One hundred twenty eight of them were Americans. This tragic incident eventually led America into joining Britain, France, and Russia against Germany in World War I in 1917.

In 1916 Marcella Gruelle was a very sick little girl. Her father found an old rag doll in the attic for her. She named her doll Raggedy Ann, and asked her father to make up stories about the doll. Her father sat by her bed and made up stories about Raggedy Ann and her adventures. When Marcella died in 1916 she was still clutching her favorite doll. her father wanted to preserve the stories, so he published them for other children to enjoy. The stories were so popular that John Gruelle kept writing them for children to enjoy.

In 1916 Congress passed a bill that would end child labor. Some states allowed children 12 and 13 years old to work 14 hours a day in factories or mines. The new law said that the child must be at least 16 to work in the mines and quarries.. It provided an 8-hour work day and a 48- hour work week for miners.

As more and more ships were sunk by German submarines, including American ships, it was becoming harder for the U.S. to stay out of the war. On April 2, 1917 President Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany. America was at war.

Eugene Bullard was the first black fighter pilot in history. Born a slave in Georgia, Bullard had moved to France because there was less prejudice there. As a pilot he was known as" The Black Swallow of Death." Bullard earned many medals for his flying missions in World War I.

The first woman elected to Congress began serving her first term in 1917. Her name was Jeanette Rankin, a Republican from Montana.

The Fuld brothers introduced the Ouija Board in 1917. It began selling like crazy because so many people wanted to ask questions about loved ones at war.

On April 22, 1918 the infamous Red Baron was shot down and killed. He was Germany's ace pilot Manfred Von Richthofen. Singlehandedly, he shot down 80 planes belonging to the Allied air forces.

Sauerkraut, a popular food made from cabbage, had its name changed for a while in 1918. Since sauerkraut is a German food, and Americans were very anti-German during the war, the food was re-named Liberty Cabbage.

As World War I wore on, poison gas was used more and more. Introduced in 1915 by the German army, the gas could be dropped by bombs from airplanes or shot in canisters from special guns. The gas was so poisonous that it could kill a person breathing it within minutes. By 1918, American soldiers relied on gas masks. These masks had special charcoal filters. Children in the U.S. collected peach pits, which were burned to make the charcoal for the masks . Even with the mask a soldier could be injured by the gas. Chemical warfare accounted for 30 percent of the American casualties in World War I.

To celebrate the end of World War I, President Wilson proclaimed November 11, 1919 as Armistice Day. At exactly 11 A.M.(the time the firing on the battle lines stopped in 1918), Americans stopped whatever they were doing for two minutes of silent prayer.

Before 1919, people used hand-pushed mowers to cut their lawns. In 1919 Edwin George attached a gasoline motor from his wife's washing machine to the mower. It worked and a new product was born.

On January 29, 1919 the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution became law. It became illegal to drink, transport, or sell liquor of any sort - including wine and beer. It was known as "Prohibition" because it prohibited alcoholic beverages. New words were added to the vocabulary: speakeasy, bootleg, and bathtub gin.

1920 - 1929

The 1920's are sometimes known as "The Roaring Twenties." After World War I, people were relievedthat the war had ended. The economy was doing well, and the world was at peace. People were interested in having fun. There were crazy dances, wild new fashions, and many new movies. It was an exciting time to be alive.

As the twenties progressed, problems began to emerge. Europe, was not really at peace. Powerful new dictators in Italy, Germany, and Russia vowed to fight no more. But World War I had not solved their differences, and the political situation was dangerous.

While some people were making fortunes, many others were just getting by. The average American worker earned $1,500 a year - for a 52 hour week. More and more people were feeling the bite of poverty. As the 20's ended, the fun was over - the Great Depression arrived.

Everybody's favorite sport took a turn for the worse in 1920. Eight players from the Chicago White Sox were discovered betting against their own team in the World Series. To win their bet they'd have to loose to Cincinnati. A Grand Jury accused the eight players of throwing the games - they played so poorly that their own team would loose. The players were banned forever from the game of baseball. This was known as" The Black Sox Scandal."

By 1920 only 28 percent of the 105,750,000 people in America lived on farms. This was the first time the U. S. could not call itself a rural nation.

The largest known meteorite in modern times crashed to earth in 1920. If fell in southwestern Africa. Scientists estimated that it weighed more than 132,000 pounds.

A man named Earle Dickson, a buyer of cotton for Johnson and Johnson, designs the first band-aid.

In November of 1920, Republican Warren G. Harding was elected President of the U.S. Harding and his running mate Calvin Coolidge won over the Democratic ticket of James Cox and Franklin Roosevelt. This election was the first national election in which women could vote.

The first Miss America Beauty Pageant was held in 1921. The first winner was Margaret Gorman from Washington, D.C.

The most popular sandwich for the under 12 age group in 1922 was peanut butter and jelly!

In March of 1922, Annie Oakley made the news. She was a star of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. But in 1922 people learned that Oakley was a sharpshooter who had broken every record that the sport ever had.

The number one best selling book of 1922 was about manners. It was written by Emily Post. It became the classic guide to good manners.

The first recording of the blues was made in 1923. Blues singing was popular in nightclubs. Bessie Smith was the recording artist. People around the country flocked to buy Bessie's songs.

The 3,000 year old tomb of the Ancient Egyptian pharaoh, King Tutankhamen, was discovered by Lord Carnarvon and Howard Carter. It was one of the most important archeological finds in history.

During the 1920's the Ku Klux Klan, a terrorist organization, openly tortured and killed many black and Native American citizens. An official count put the Klan membership at 4 million in 1924. Many of the members lived in the Midwest at this time. Indiana had more Klan Members than any other state in the nation.

One of the crazes of 1923 was the dance marathon. In this contest, couples danced as long as they possibly could without stopping. Some marathons went on for 45 hours.

President Warren Harding died on August 2, 1923 from pneumonia. Vice - president Calvin Coolidge was sworn in as the 30th president by his father.

George Gershwin's **Rhapsody in Blue** was premiered on February 12, 1924. It became an immediate hit.

The first winter Olympics took place in Chamonix, France in 1924. The U.S. only got one gold medal, thanks to a speed skater named Charlie Jetraw.

In 1924 the first woman governor in the United States was elected in Texas. Her name was Miriam Ferguson but everyone called her "Ma."

In 1925, A.A. Milne published his first best selling book, **When We Were Very Young**. He also wrote **Winnie the Pooh, Now We Are Six, and The House at Pooh Corner**.

A new dance craze was sweeping the nation in 1925. It was called the Charleston, named after the city in South Carolina where it started. It was a fast dance that involved lots of swinging of arms and legs.

In 1925 Henry Ford decided to paint his cars in colors other than black. You could get: gunmetal blue, highland green, phoenix brown, fawn gray.

In March of 1925, the Tennessee State Legislature passed a famous law. It stated that it was illegal for a school to teach about creation in a way that contradicted the Bible. This law was aimed against those who believed in the theory of evolution, Charles Darwin's theory. A teacher named John Scopes was accused of breaking the law. He was arrested and tried. The trial was called by the press the "Scopes Monkey Trial," and it received a great deal of publicity. A lawyer named Clarence Darrow defended John Scopes. William Jennings Bryan was the prosecutor. Emotions ran high. Scopes was found guilty and fined $100.

On May 9, 1926, two men successfully flew over the North Pole. They were Commander Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett. It took 16 hours.

In the same year Dr. Robert Goddard launched the first rocket powered by liquid fuel.

On August 6, 1926, Gertrude Ederle swam across the English Channel. She was the first women to ever do so. She accomplished this feat in 14 hours and 31 minutes.

The Baby Ruth candy bar was invented in 1927. But it was NOT named after Babe Ruth. It was named after President Grover Cleveland's little daughter. The candy was advertised by an unusual method. The manufacturer dropped hundreds of the bars over the city of Pittsburgh from an airplane. Traffic was delayed more than two hours!

Charles Lindbergh from Minnesota flew nonstop across the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Paris. It took 33 hours in his plane called "The Spirit of St. Louis."

Babe Ruth, the New York Yankee slugger, set a world's record in 1927. It was his 60th home run of the season.

In 1928, The Dodge Motor Company sponsored a live radio broadcast starring performers in different cities. The first performer was the famous humorist, Will Rogers, broadcasting from California. The Paul Whiteman Orchestra performed from New York, and Al Jolson sang from New Orleans. All 48 states got the broadcast.

In 1928 George Eastman showed off some new technology - color movies. For the first time it was possible to film moving pictures in color.

On June 18, 1928, Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic. Earhart flew with two co-pilots, Wilmer Stulz and Louis Gordon.

The hottest comedians in the movies were two men who couldn't be less alike, Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. By 1928 they had made 10 movies.

Republican Herbert C. Hoover beat New York Governor Al Smith in the presidential election. Hoover had 444 electoral votes to Smith's 87.

Clarence Birdseye owned a little company that he sold in 1929. The buyer was the Postum Company, which later became General Foods. The thing that made Birdseye so important was Clarence's invention - frozen vegetables.

On St. Valentine's Day in 1929, a bloody crime occurred in Chicago. Seven Members of an underworld gang of Bugsy Moran were lined up in a garage and shot. Al Capone was thought to be responsible.

The first Oscars were awarded in 1929. The movie, **Wings** won.

Black Thursday, October, 1929 was a horrible day for America. Many people had been buying stocks in various companies. Stock prices got higher and higher. Business in America was booming. But on this day there were rumors of stock prices dropping. suddenly people were afraid to hold on to stocks whose worth was declining. No one wanted to lose money. so they rushed to sell the stocks. On October 29, more than 16 million shares were sold for low prices. Some stocks that had sold the day before for $100, were dumped for $3.00. Whole fortunes were completely wiped out, and there were reports of people killing themselves. President Hoover tried to assure the people that there was no reason for alarm. Historians today see Black Thursday as the beginning of the Depression.

1930 - 1939

This was a bleak decade for America. It was a time of people waiting in line for food from charity groups. It was a time of starving children, and parents who felt bad because they couldn't feed them. Every nickel was precious. Millions of people were homeless.Times were tough.

In 1930 Pepsi Cola Company was trying to compete with Coca Cola. Pepsi came out with a larger bottle.

An American won the Noble Prize for literature for the first time. It was Sinclair Lewis for **Babbitt**.

In March of 1930, the planet Pluto was identified by a photograph.

Even though America was in the midst of a Depression the tallest building in the world was completed in 1931. The Empire State Building at Fifth Avenue and 34th Street towered 1,250 feet tall, and contained 86 stories for office space.

On March 3, President Herbert Hoover signed an act that made "The Star Spangled Banner" our national anthem. It had been used for years in ceremonies but it wasn't the official anthem until 1931.

In 1932 the Lindbergh baby was kidnapped from their home in New Jersey. The kidnapper demanded $50,000 from Charles Lindbergh, the first American to fly Across the Atlantic. Unfortunately, the child was found dead. Bruno Hauptmann a convicted criminal was later charged with kidnapping and killing the baby. He was executed for this crime.

In 1932 Charles Darrow, who was unemployed and enjoyed games, invented Monopoly, the most popular board game ever. This invention eventually made him a millionaire.

In 1932 Charles Goetz figured out how to make spray on whipped cream.

In 1933 a new president took office. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a Democrat from New York. He had no difficulty beating Hoover since the public blamed Hoover for not leading them out of the Depression and back into prosperity.

When Roosevelt took office 13 million people were out of work. Many families were living in shacks made of tar paper, and spent their day looking for food anywhere they could.

The first King Kong movie was made in 1933.

In 1933 the first comic book was printed but it wasn't sold to the public. It was given out as a special gift by the Procter and Gamble Company and Canada Dry. The comic was called **Funnies on Parade.** It was printed in four colors.

Albert Einstein left Germany in 1933 when Hitler came to power. He settled in Princeton, New Jersey where he continued his scientific work in peace and security. His theory of relativity was very complex, yet his work changed the way scientists think about time, space and gravity.

In 1934, Shirley Temple was six years old and a movie star. She could sing, dance and act remarkably well. In those days the news was so gloomy that people escaped to the movies for some relief from bad news. Watching the little girl sing and dance her way through films was a welcome relief.

In August of 1934, Germany's president Paul von Hindenburg died. Adolf Hitler stepped in to take his place. He was the chancellor of Germany at that time. Although there was an election, many people in Germany feared Hitler's already growing power and were afraid to vote against him.

John Dillinger was public enemy number one in 1934. He was a bank robber who changed his appearance to avoid being caught by the authorities. He was eventually shot and killed as he left a movie theater in Chicago, Illinois.

Dust storms were raging over the mid section of the country in 1935. Not only

was top soil being blown away, but also crops were being destroyed. Farmers already hurt by the Depression were in a panic. Some just packed up and left their farms, others stayed and battled the choking dust.

The first parking meters went into effect in 1935. They were invented by Carlton Magee, and set up in his home city of Oklahoma City to try to cut down on the parking problems there. The meters reduced the number of cars in town and raised money for the city.

On the Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, a land speed record was set. Malcolm Campbell from England drove his race car at 300 miles per hour.

The first issue of **Life** Magazine went on sale in 1936. It was a new format for magazines since its emphasis was on pictures rather than text.

Within six months of publication Margaret Mitchell's **Gone With the Wind** broke all sorts of sales records. It became America's top selling book in 1936.

The Olympic Games of 1936 were held in Germany. Hitler was embarrassed by American athlete Jesse Owens who won four gold medals. It destroyed Hitler's theory that white German athletes were far superior to black athletes.

In 1937, FDR beat Republican Alf Landon for a second term of office.

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, a Disney animation, made its debut in 1937. It was hailed by the public and critics as a masterpiece.

Dupont had invented a new plastic that they called nylon in 1937. It was expected to be a very valuable substance in years to come. Nylon would replace silk in many cases, and it would sell for a fraction of the cost. The first commercial use of nylon was in toothbrush bristles.

Amelia Earhart and her navigator set out to fly around the world in 1937. Somewhere over the Pacific Ocean, she was lost.

Action comics introduced Superman in 1938. The first issue told of the boy from Krypton who came to Earth. Today (1993) this comic is worth about $18,000.

A radio broadcast set off a panic all over the country, Orson Welles, directed the broadcast of **The War of the Worlds**, which told about Martians landing. Some people never got the introductory message that the show sounded real but was only in fun.

A Hungarian hypnotist, Lasalo Biro came up with a method that made ink dry quickly. From this idea he invented the ballpoint pen in 1938.

November 9, 1938 saw Nazi followers of Adolph Hitler storm the streets of

Germany armed with hammers and rocks. They killed Jews and destroyed their synagogues. so much glass was broken that the night of horror was called "Crystal Night"

The hit movie of 1939 was **The Wizard of Oz**, starring Judy Garland. For 25 cents a person could go to the theater, see the movie, a cartoon, and a newsreel, plus buy two candy bars!

September 1, 1939 saw Hitler's German army invade Poland. World leaders condemned the attack. People in the United States began to worry about another war.

There were 10 million people out of work in 1939, despite Roosevelt's efforts to turn things around.

In 1939, a young singer named Marian Anderson was to sing in Constitution Hall. The Daughters of the American Revolution said that Anderson, a black woman had no business performing in that hall. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, was so angry about the D.A.R.'s decision that she promptly resigned form the organization. Mrs. Roosevelt organized an alternative site for the concert - the Lincoln Memorial. More than 75,000 people came to hear the concert.

1940-1944

The 1940's began with war in Europe and economic depression in the U.S. By 1941, war came to the United States when Japanese bombs destroyed Pearl Harbor. Men and some women went off to war, while other women who stayed home took over men's jobs. Along with the war came jobs and prosperity for Americans even though meat, coffee, butter , and shoes were in short supply.

Americans were jiving and jitterbugging, while on the screen were Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall, Frank Sinatra, Bette Davis, Spencer Tracy, Katherine Hepburn, Judy Garland, and others.

FDR did not live to see the end of the war, nor did Lou Henry Hoover.

In the 1940's the nickel jukebox appeared in taverns, tea rooms, and variety stores. sixteen records cost fifty cents for you favorite hit tunes.

Bugs Bunny made his first appearance in 1940. Bug's voice was borrowed from a man named Mel Blanc.

In 1940 synthetic rubber tires were made, and Morton salt was new. This was also the beginning of synthetic tooth fillings.

The jeep made its debut in 1940. It could climb hills , ford streams, and cut through the mud in war zones.Soldiers soon relied on this vehicle to go anywhere.

On December 7, 1941 the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. The attack wiped out half of the Pacific Fleet. Now the U.S. had been forced to enter the war. World War II changed life for almost everyone. New factories were built, synthetic rubber and plastics were developed, thousands of men were drafted into the army, women took over factory jobs left vacant by men, and industries and people spread west to the Pacific coast. This started a population trend .

With so many workers, war production zoomed to new heights. People made more money that ever before.

In 1941, Superman came out of the comics and on to the movie screen. The first Superman movie was an animated cartoon. That year 200,000 children joined the Superman Fan Club for 10 cents. For the dime a child got a Superman certificate, a Superman button, and a secret Superman code.

A collie named Pal rose to movie fame in 1942, playing in **Lassie Come Home**. Lassie became the dog who could do everything.

In 1942 Americans were afraid of the Japanese Americans. Many lived on the coast in California. The Japanese Americans were rounded up and placed in internment camps in the center of the country.

The male fashion rage of 1942 was the zoot suit. The legs of the pants bagged below the knees. The cuffs were pulled tightly around the ankles. A chain and a wide brim hat plus a long jacket completed the outfit.

Bambi arrived in the movie theaters in 1942. It had taken Disney five years to produce this film because the artists studied the movements of live animals so that the drawings and animations would be more realistic.

In 1943 rationing began for certain items. Things that were needed for war supplies or materials were handed out in limited quantity. Shoes, coffee, and sugar could only be purchased with stamps from a special ration book.

In 1943, Batman and Robin joined the comic page of the newspapers.

Half of the workers on the assembly lines of 1943 were women. An entire cargo ship could be built in 17 days. Volunteers formed the Civil Defense Corps. Air spotters looked for enemy planes. Air raid wardens enforced blackouts, and Americans grew their own food in "Victory Gardens." Americans salvaged unusual items for wartime supplies. Women's silk and nylon stockings were made into powder bags for naval guns. Children collected empty toothpaste tubes for scrap-metal drives. An old radiator yielded enough steel for 17 rifles!

During the war, Disney Studios spent 90 percent of its time and money on war-related projects. Mickey, Donald, and other characters were painted on jeeps, trucks

and tanks. Walt Disney made training films for the army, navy, and other government agencies.

June 6, 1944 was D-Day. Under the command of Dwight Eisenhower, Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy, France. 176,000 men came ashore, and this invasion was the turning point in the war. It caught the Germans completely off guard. By the following May, Germany surrendered, ending the war in Europe.

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Chapter XI

Songs of the Thirties - Identifying the Times Through Song Lyrics

SONGS OF THE THIRTIES

Objective: After studying a historical era, students will explain how specific song lyrics reflect the social and cultural conditions of that era.

Anticipatory set: Song lyrics are often an expression of the social and cultural conditions of the historical era in which they are written. Play some samples of Thirties songs. Discuss how the songs reflect the 30's. Answer the following for each song in an oral discussion:

* What are the main points or feelings you got from the song?
* Give a summary of what the song is trying to say, or what you think it means.

Let's decide what social and cultural conditons mean. Social - of or relating to human society, the welfare of human beings as members of society. Cultural - pattern of human behavior, thought speech, action, artifacts. The customs, beliefs, social forms and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group. Have the students write their own definition of social and cultural conditions after a discussion of these terms.

Input: Pass out lyrics to "Brother, Can you Spare A Dime?" Students should be ready to jot down ideas as they listen to the song and follow along with the lyrics.

Underline the words or phrases that:

* Mean the most to you
* Are important
* Are repeated for a reason
* Ring true
* Ring false
* Carry special conviction

At the end of the song see which words or phrases stick in your mind, and write down things you associate with these words or phrases.

Note: You may want to replay the song a few times.

Write an essay telling the main message of the song and how it reflecets the 30's. Explain how the song reflects the social and cultural conditions of the time. Refer to key words or phrases in the song.

Suggested resources:

The Ballad Hunter by John Lomax, (The Library of Congress)
How Can A Poor Man Stand Such Times and Live? by Alfred Reed (Rounder Records)
Anthology of American Folkmusic, Folkway Records (Multi-volumes)
Dustbowl Ballads by Woody Guthrie, Folkway Records

BROTHER, CAN YOU SPARE A DIME?

Gorney and Harburg

They used to tell me I was building a dream,
And so I followed the mob-
When there was earth to plow or guns to bear
I was always there - right on the job.
They used to tell me I was building a dream
With peace and glory ahead -
Why should I be standing on line?

Once I built a railroad, made it run,
Made it race against time,
Once I built a railroad,
Now it's done -
Brother, can you spare a dime?
Once I built a tower to the sun,
Brick, and rivet, and lime,
Once I built a tower,
Now it's done -
Brother, can you spare a dime?

Once in khaki suits,
Gee, we looked swell,
Full of that Yankee Doodle - de - dum.
Half a million boots went sloggin' through Hell,
I was the kid with the drum.
Say, don't you remember, they called me Al -
It was Al all the time.
Say, don't you remember I'm your pal -
Buddy, can you spare a dime?

Chapter XII

Watermarks - Writing about Positive and Negative Events in One's Life

Watermarks

Objective: Students will write about a significant or memorable event in their lives and explain its importance to them.

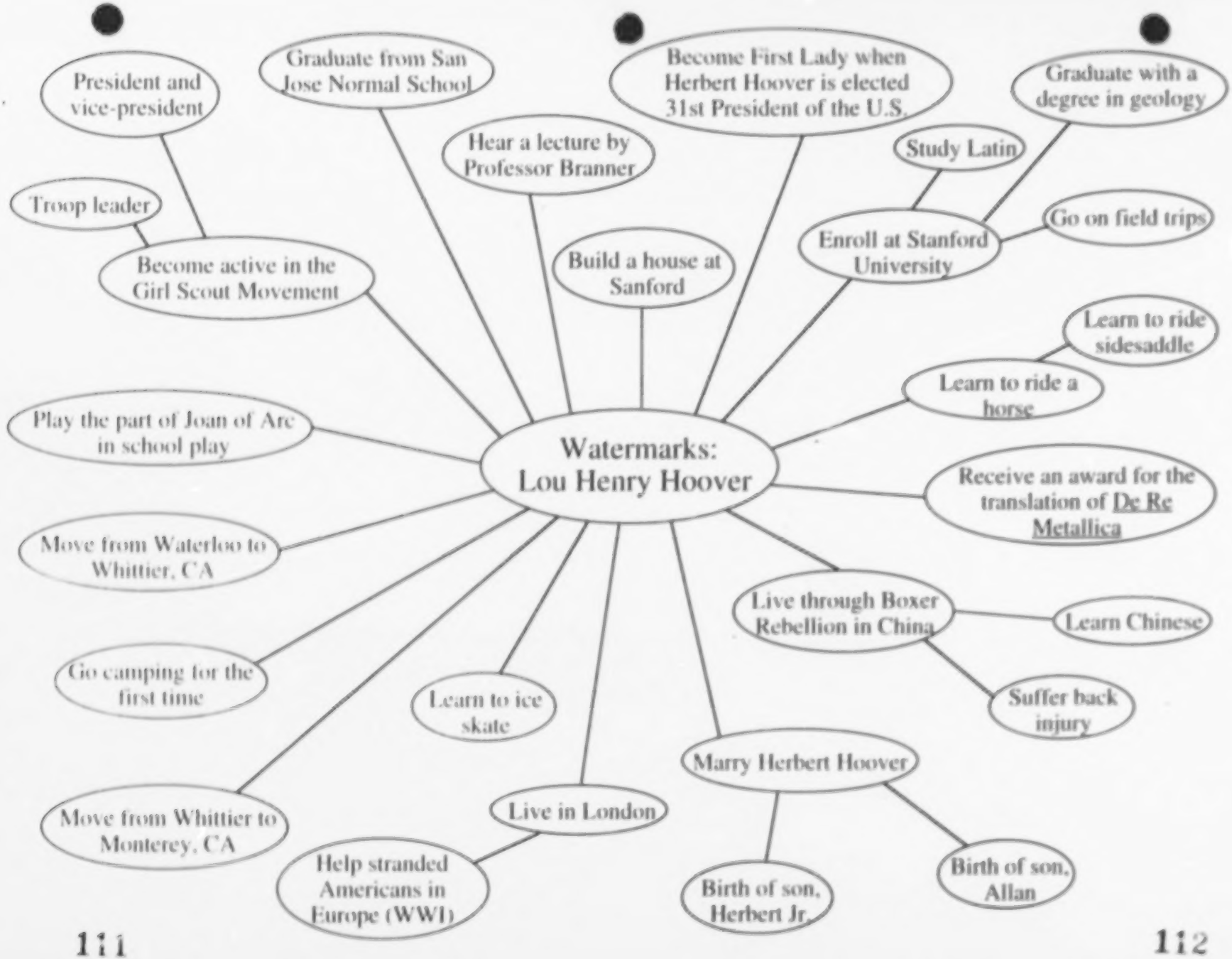
Anticipatory Set: A watermark is a mark on a wall, building, or measuring stick indicating the height to which water has risen. The marks could be the result of a regular or recurring motion of water as in tides, or they could be made by floods. A water mark them makes a lasting impression. We have watermarks in our lives. Some things that happen to us make lasting impressions on us.

Discuss how events both positive and negative make lasting impressions on our lives. Sometimes the events coincide with those that are supposed to be important like loosing your first tooth, getting your first pet, getting your driver's license.

Lou Henry Hoover had watermarks throughout her life. I would bet that if she were making a web of her watermarks, she would include items such as camping with her father, receiving her degree in Geology from Stanford University, etc. Show students a web of watermark events for Lou Henry Hoover's life. See diagram.

Have students do a web of their watermarks.

Choose one of the important watermarks in your life that you would like to share. Describe the event, and explain why it's a watermark for you.


Watermarks:
Lou Henry Hoover
President and vice-president
Graduate from San Jose Normal School
Become First Lady when Herbert Hoover is elected 31st President of the U.S.
Graduate with a degree in geology
Hear a lecture by Professor Branner
Study Latin
Troop leader
Go on field trips
Enroll at Stanford University
Become active in the Girl Scout Movement
Build a house at Sanford
Learn to ride sidesaddle
Learn to ride a horse
Play the part of Joan of Arc in school play
Receive an award for the translation of De Re Metallica
Move from Waterloo to Whittier, CA
Live through Boxer Rebellion in China
Learn Chinese
Go camping for the first time
Learn to ice skate
Suffer back injury
Marry Herbert Hoover
Move from Whittier to Monterey, CA
Live in London
Help stranded Americans in Europe (WWI)
Birth of son, Herbert Jr.
Birth of son, Allan